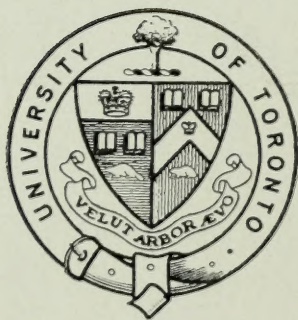


Ontario. Dept. of Agriculture
Horticultural societies of
Ontario. Report

1919



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Annual Report
of the
Horticultural Societies
1919

Ontario Department of Agriculture

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Horticultural Societies

FOR THE YEAR

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1920

Printed by
THE RYERSON PRESS.

To His Honour LIONEL H. CLARKE,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1919.

Respectfully yours,

MANNING W. DOHERTY,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1920.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Horticultural Societies of Ontario

1919

To the Honourable Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—The report on the work of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario and of the proceedings at the Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, held in Toronto on February 5th and 6th, 1920, herewith transmitted, shows in an unmistakable manner the very encouraging progress made by these organizations since they were first separated from the Agricultural Societies in 1906. Starting with a membership of a few hundreds there are now over 20,000 paid members, energetic men and women working for the beautification of the cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities of this Province, and each year sees a large addition to the ranks of these enthusiasts. The improvement visible in so many urban centres, as the result of the work of the Horticultural Societies is simply marvellous and far reaching in its effects, encouraging others in less advanced municipalities to go and do likewise.

A comparison of the Financial Statements of the Societies in this report with those of previous years will give a clear idea of how these organizations are progressing in their beneficent work which is of such great educational value not only to the Societies interested, but also to the whole Province as well.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS, 1920

President G. H. M. BAKER, Lindsay.
First Vice-President MISS MARY YATES, Port Credit.
Second Vice-President REV. W. M. MCKAY, Weston.
Secretary and Editor J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
Treasurer C. A. HESSON, St. Catharines.
Hon. Director WM. HARTRY, Seaforth.

Directors: District No. 1, REV. A. H. SCOTT, Perth; District No. 2, H. A. MIDDLETON, Lindsay; District No. 3, CHAS. W. WILSON, Fort William; District No. 4, J. S. WALLACE, Toronto; District No. 5, W. B. BURGOYNE, Toronto; District No. 6, J. A. MAGEE, Hanover; District No. 7, L. NORMAN, Galt; District No. 8, Dr. F. E. BENNETT, St. Thomas; District No. 9, JOHN GLASSFORD, Chatham.

Auditors: W. J. EVANS and W. T. GRAHAM, Toronto.

Representatives to American Civic Association: J. LOCKIE WILSON, WM. HARTRY, and C. A. HESSON, St. Catharines.

Representatives to Canadian National Exhibition: FRANK RODEN, Toronto.

Representatives to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair: G. H. M. BAKER, Lindsay; J. H. ROSS, Winchester, and T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto.

Nomenclature Committee: H. J. MOORE, Niagara Falls; F. E. BUCK, Ottawa; P. H. MITCHELL, Toronto; PROF. W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa; WM. HUNT, Guelph; O. J. ROBB, Vine-land Station; WM. HERRICK, Galt; L. C. CROMBIE, St. Thomas.

TREASURER'S REPORT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1918-1919.

Receipts.

Balance on hand as per statement of February 4th, 1919.....	\$436 53
Affiliation fees account, year 1918-1919	69 00
Affiliation fees for year 1919-1920	113 00
Exchange on cheques	0 25
Bank interest to November 30th, 1919	10 69
	\$629 47

Expenditures.

Honorarium to Secretary	\$50 00
Assistants at Convention	18 00
Mrs. V. A. Scott, account entertainment at evening meetings.....	10 15
The Bryant Press, letterheads and envelopes	28 15
The Haynes Press, ballot papers	4 50
American Civic Association fee for year 1919	5 17
Dr. F. E. Bennett, allowance as delegate to American Civic Association.....	25 15
American Civic Association fee for year 1920	5 40
Thomas D. Dockray, allowance as delegate to American Civic Association...	25 15
Treasurer's account for postage and war stamps	3 94
Books of receipts forms (2)	0 30
Exchange on affiliation cheques	2 55
	\$178 46
Total expenditure	451 01
Balance on hand	\$629 47

C. A. HESSON, *Treasurer*,

St. Catharines, February 4th, 1920.

Audited and found to be correct.

W. J. EVANS, }
 W. S. GRAHAM } *Auditors.*

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, February 5th and 6th, 1920. The attendance was above the average, and the many instructive papers read were listened to with the closest attention by those present.

The President asked that as nearly as possible all papers be confined to fifteen minutes, and that discussion be limited on each individual's part to five minutes, also that no one rise again to speak on the same subject until everyone present in the room had had an opportunity to speak.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

WM. HARTRY, SEAFORTH.

To-day we meet for our Fourteenth Annual Convention, with delegates from the various local Societies of our Province. In the name of this great Association, which now numbers over twenty thousand members, I extend to you all a hearty welcome and the hope that our meeting and intercourse may be both pleasant and profitable.

When we met a year ago we had great reason to rejoice that our enemy had at last made overtures of peace. An armistice had been signed on that memorable November the eleventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen, when the silence of "no hostilities" dawned upon our boys.

Since then, many of our brave men, the best soldiers of the great war, have returned, but alas! not all of them. Some of the bravest and best have not returned, and long may their blessed memory continue with us. Yet, while peace has been signed, we regret to say that our neighbors to the south, our former allies, are still at war with Germany.

Peace has been declared but the awful results of war are with us in the cry of starving women and children in Europe and Asia. Is it not our plain duty to continue the work of greater production wherever even a bushel of potatoes, or a peck of corn, or vegetables of any kind can be grown to supply our own needs and provide a surplus to send to these starving millions. May our efforts in this line continue until the wail of the wretched, starving, homeless women and children is heard no more. And may it please heaven that before we meet again all these fruits of war as well as the actual conflict may be forever silenced.

Some of you before me may be with us for the first time, as the success of our Societies, particularly in regard to increased membership, has far surpassed our expectation. Permit me to congratulate the Societies on their success in this work. Important matters will be brought to your attention during the Convention which will demand your earnest consideration, and you will be expected to pass upon them.

Complaint has been made to me with reference to the mutilation of our shade trees, not only on the public highways, but on private property as well. It surely is high time that something should be done to prevent the destruction of our beautiful maples.

Do we get the best out of our work when we plant seeds in our garden and produce great crops of vegetables; when we plant trees and gather their fruits; when we make fine lawns with flowers and shrubs and shade trees; when we have a beautiful flower garden in all its various forms and floral designs or when we induce others to beautify their own homes?

If when we, with chisel, saw and twig, have grafted a good fruit on a tree bearing poor fruit, then we watch it from year to year until one fine May morning to our delight we find the twig, now a branch, is in bloom. Later we see the fruit set.

If with gentle hand we transfer the pollen from one gladiolus to another, and then protect it, the seed ripens. Then comes the spring planting and watching for the tiny shoot. Next comes the searching out of the tiny bulb and repeating this process from year to year. Now our bulb is strong enough to flower and we see the flower stem coming up.

These are all wonderful things. But later we visit our fruit tree. Now the luscious fruit is ready to pick and as we stand looking at it we ask ourselves, "Who gave us the knowledge? Who gave us the vision?"

But again we turn to our Gladiolus. The sun is just peeping over the horizon in the east. The two first flowers are fully expanded. We stoop to examine it in all its beauty of color, form and arrangement and we exclaim, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" With our flower in hand, we return to our family to share our joy with them.

And now we fully understand what it means to be a co-worker with the Author of all noble things, and we realize that it is only thus that we are getting the most out of our work.

And yet, this is not all. When we have done all this, are we not only obeying the divine command to till and to take care of the earth and subdue it?

And what of the result on ourselves? Do we not subdue our less fine natures and mold and soften our better instincts on that one great pattern, thus receiving for ourselves the greatest amount of good from our work.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON.

In compliance with a resolution passed at our last annual Convention, the Act respecting Horticultural Societies was amended by the Legislature and this change made it necessary to alter the date of our annual Convention from November to February. This, I think, is a move in the right direction as it brings us nearer the spring time when the real work of gardening begins.

We now meet for the first time under the new regulation, which provides that the annual meetings of our Societies must be held on a date between the ninth and fifteenth days of January, inclusive. This change gives our Societies an opportunity which they did not have in the past of completing their work up to the end of the calendar year. Another amendment changes the date on which

new Societies can be formed from the 8th to 14th of January to the same dates in April. A change in the method of electing directors to the Boards of Societies was also made. Of the ten directors five are to be elected for two years and five for one year during 1920, and thereafter, five annually for two years. In cities, having a population of 200,000 and over, three Horticultural Societies can be organized instead of two as formerly. Societies in order to qualify for their grants will now be required to send their returns to me not later than March 1st.

I am pleased to report that the Horticultural Societies of Ontario are continuing to do splendid work for the beautification of home, public and school grounds. When I was given charge of my Branch of the Department 12 years ago there were but a few struggling Societies with an exceedingly small member-



G. H. M. Baker, President.

ship. To-day it is pleasing to state that we now have a hundred active Societies with a paid membership of over 20,000. This must be, indeed, gratifying to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have taken such an active part and to whom belongs in a large measure the credit of the splendid work that has been done. We must not remain satisfied however, but set our standard higher as the years go by so that we leave behind us a record of work well done. Under the terms of the amended Act, Horticultural Societies can now be organized in rural municipalities while the work before was confined to cities, towns and villages with a population of not less than 500.

Ten new Societies were organized in 1919, the largest number in any one year since Horticultural Societies were separated from Agricultural. Already there are ten applications for the establishing of new Societies in 1920 and over two months yet remain during which organization can be completed.

At the last Convention Mr. W. J. Evans gave notice of motion that if five or more Horticultural Societies were represented at a Convention from any one district the representatives of these five Societies might convene and among themselves elect their district director at the Convention. This seems a reasonable proposition and might well receive your favorable consideration.

In printing the Constitution in the last Report an error was made in section 1: in lines 4 and 5 the words "up to 500 members, the maximum fee to be \$5.00" should have been left out. This means that each Society would pay an affiliation fee of \$1.00 for each hundred members with no limit as to the maximum fee.

Notice of motion has been given by Mr. W. B. Burgoyne that at this Convention the maximum annual affiliation fee be \$10.00 regardless of the number over 1,000.

I am pleased to note a marked improvement in the payment by the Societies of the affiliation fees to this Association. There is no reason why the small fee should not be paid by every Society in the Province. The value of this Central Association to all the Horticultural Societies has been proved time and again by the increased Legislative grants and the amendments to the Act regulating Societies through the representation of this Association to the Government.

For many years we were favored by the presence at our Convention of the late W. F. Ross, Picton, whose passing we all deeply mourn. As a Director of our Association he did his part ably and well. He was an expert grower of tropical plants and in this line of work he added much that will continue to be useful as well as beautiful in the years that are to come.

A movement is on foot to acquire a plot of ground to be utilized in Horticultural experimental work and trial grounds in some central location in Ontario and I am sure that in this work we shall have the hearty co-operation of both the Federal and Provincial Governments, and with the assistance of Mr. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, success will crown our efforts in this regard. The proposition will be further discussed at this Convention.

As you are all aware, our organization is affiliated with the American Civic Association, which held its meeting in Philadelphia in October. This Society is doing similar work to what we are doing here along the lines of Civic Improvement and a report of the proceedings of this Convention will be given you by Messrs. Dockray and Bennett who were two of your accredited delegates. The American Civic Association receives no Federal or State aid and their work is to a certain extent crippled. They depend entirely on membership fees and donations from private individuals interested and a full report of their Convention is not published as is the case with our Association. Their intention is, however, to take a leaf out of our book and apply for State and Federal aid to assist them to further the work in which they are engaged.

DR. SCOTT: In the absence of Mr. Burgoyne, who was to have led us in the discussion of the Secretary's paper, I have great pleasure in saying that in my judgment we are starting out in the nicest sort of a way to-day through the optimistic, hopeful report that comes to us from our esteemed secretary. Twenty thousand of a membership, 10 new Societies in 1919, 10 prospective Societies at least for 1920, a new government, to say nothing of the excellencies of the previous governments, and a cause that is one of the most beautiful that can engage the attention of thoughtful and ambitious Canadians.

HOW WE INCREASED OUR MEMBERSHIP.

REV. W. H. MCKAY, WESTON.

We had a good campaign in Weston, the results were good, and I have been asked to say how it was done.

From a membership of 150 in 1917, through a membership of 450 in 1918, to a membership in 1919 of 1,741, is, as the boys would say, going some. Impossible says the incredulous one, in a town of only 2,300 men, women and children. How was it done, enquires the red hot horticulturist? And I shall attempt to answer.

To the Membership Committee of three the time seemed opportune for a forward movement. The campaign spirit of the war had not yet spent itself. The note of the heroic had not yet died out in the heart of the people. It was still sounding, and human nature loves a campaign. The campaign note was three-fold, and might have found expression in the revised version of a well known slogan, "Stop. Look, Loosen!" Our course of action was along this line. Let me explain.

The Committee stopped to deliberate, and its deliberations were concerned with the field, naturally, and a careful survey of its scope and possibilities. Geographically, the Committee decided that our field should be limited only by the skyline, and anyone from one month old to ninety years young who could be interested in the work of the Weston Horticultural Society to the extent of one dollar should be a member thereof.

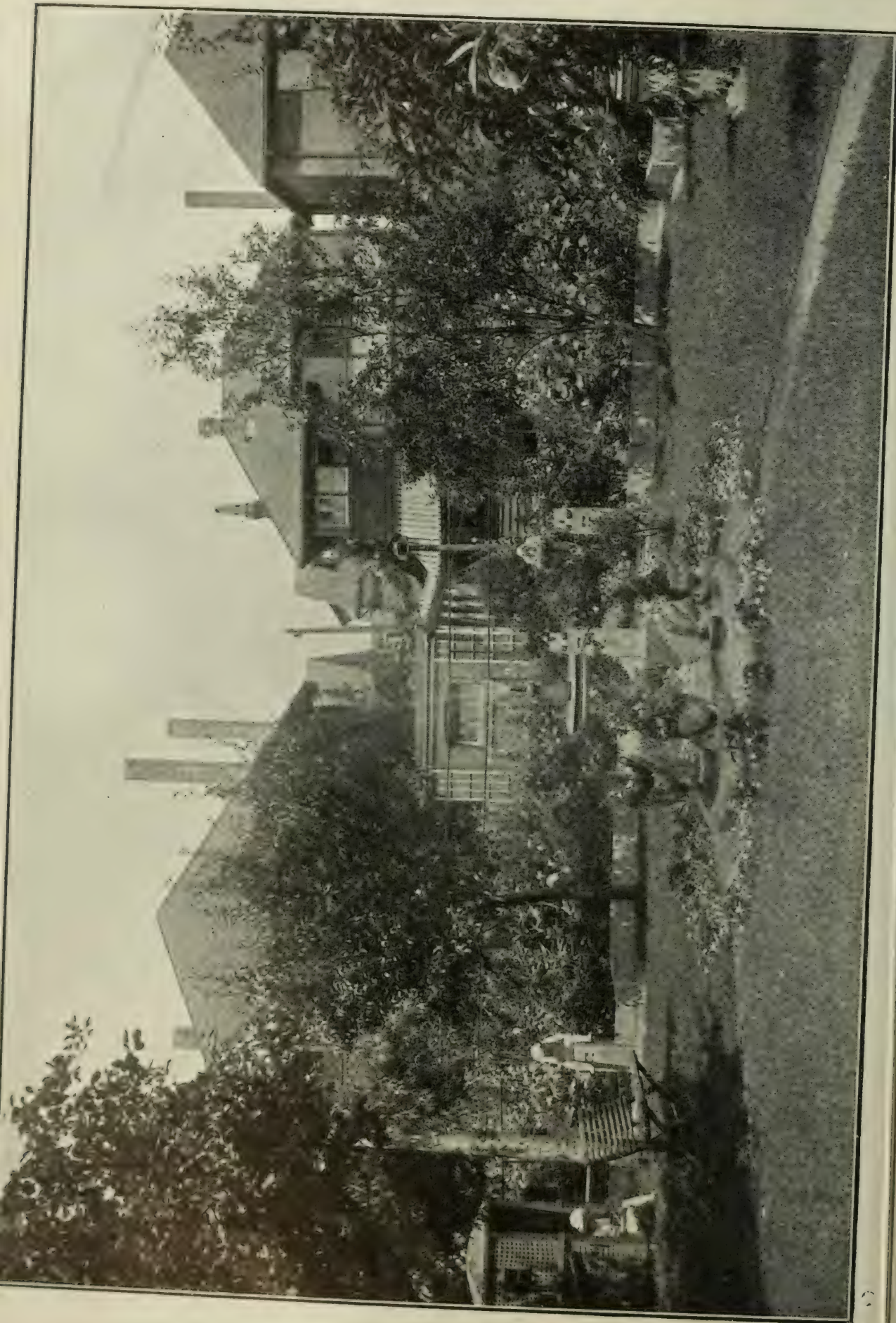
The next question the Committee was interested in was, what had it to offer? One thing put on the market was the past record of the Society, which had been almost entirely the dynamic power underneath the Organization of Resources Committee during the war. Its pillars predominated among the pillars in the Red Cross, the Patriotic Society, and the Victory Loan campaigns. The policy of Juvenile Gardeners also appealed to the imagination of the people. Another commodity was the offering of an opportunity for the expression of gratitude to our returned men, to the motherland, and especially to our honored dead. Two patriotic options were put on the market. The one was for helping to replant with orchards the devastated areas of France and Belgium. Four hundred and fifty memberships came in on this kind of option. The other was the planting of memorial trees for the heroes who had fallen in the war. Five hundred memberships came in on that sort of option.

The campaign risked its life on this commodity. This was their trump card, and we looked for big business.

Of course it seemed to the Committee advisable under present conditions to offer also a bargain counter, laden with options recognizing at the same time that the offering of options is but a means to an end and should be a diminishing quantity.

Lastly, the Committee placed on the market its plans for the future which aimed at a well defined policy regarding civic improvement. This had to do with our river, our streets and boulevards, our parks, our factories and our railways and depots, and also our public buildings. They were the products that we placed on the market.

The second note is to be found in the second word of our slogan, Look! Our Committee had faith in its cause and its second task was to give to the public the vision which it had itself. To this end eight beautiful prizes were placed in a prominent store window, the rewards for eight aggressive and popular young ladies



who were chosen to act as captains in an eight days' whirlwind campaign. These prizes were gladly donated by prominent business men of the town. Each lady was given a committee of four—two gentlemen and two ladies—and each team was given a day to perfect its plans. This having been done all the teams with their workers met in the town hall when final instructions for the details of the campaign were given, followed by an address by an experienced business man on the subject of salesmanship.

Returns were to be recorded every second night—five credits being given for each membership reported on the first recording night, four on the second, three on the third, and two on the fourth, and so although it was ten o'clock at night when the race began, the storm broke and swept everything before it.

By the time the third note was sounding the people found it necessary to loosen. Many a citizen found it necessary to rise early in the morning to answer the doorbell. Merchants had to give precedence to the campaign visitor: Milk drivers, bread drivers and coal drivers were waylaid and induced to loosen, and these were not the only ones who set out from Jerusalem to go down to Jericho. The storm had broken. The atmosphere was prepared for a great drive. Trolley cars were held up, places of business were marking time, and factorymen were enjoying a well earned recess. The mail order department also brought magnificent results.

When the storm abated, the wind ceased, and there was a great calm, and many surprises. Whole classes of school children found themselves members of the Weston Horticultural Society. Members of Parliament at Ottawa and Toronto found certificates of membership on their desk on their return to the day's session at the houses. President Wilson, David Lloyd George, Papa Joffre, King Albert of Belgium, Sir Douglas Haig, and King George found memberships waiting on their breakfast plates, and altogether 1,741 fully paid up members were reported.

The last feature of the campaign was a complimentary banquet tendered by the Directors of the Horticultural Society to the eight lady captains, all of whom acquitted themselves most gloriously. More than one hundred guests were present, and in the course of the evening the prizes were presented by Mr. Roadhouse, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Other prominent horticulturists present included Past President and present honorary director, Dockray, and Miss Macklock. The Town Council and Board of Education were officially represented, and a magnificent opportunity was given to emphasize the aims and ideals of the society. The whole town felt that a great piece of valuable work had been accomplished.

There were many striking features of the campaign. The good natured rivalry, the almost ungovernable activity of the captains and their teams from start to finish, the backing of the citizens generally, strikingly exemplified. But the thing which towered high above all others, the thing which caught the imagination of the great majority of the people, the thing which reflected the highest degree of delight and satisfaction was the popularity of the patriotic options. The campaign appealed to the heroic in man for big business, and naturally won a magnificent triumph.

JOHN GLASSFORD: I have been considering for some time that some strict measures should be taken, placing us in a position to carry out the slogan of the Ontario Association, "For a more beautiful Ontario."

In order to carry out any special plan of work, it will be necessary to have legislation. One has but to look at the remnants of the attempts at beautifying the streets of any city or town in the Province to be perfectly certain of the lamentable failure that has been made by trusting to individual enterprise.

We have in Toronto many public spirited citizens who spend large sums of money and time to enhance the beauty of their homes and the street whereon they reside. Then we have other citizens who care for none of these things excepting the rise in the value of their property through their neighbor's improvements.

These are the citizens we wish to get after. And there is no way of getting after them excepting through legislation.

As an idea of my meaning, I refer to an Act recently passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature; also an Act by the State of Pennsylvania. I believe that now is an opportune time, seeing we have a new Government that may wish to do something worth while.



Excellent Boulevard Treatment.

I therefore move that a Committee be appointed from this Association to consider carefully the question of the necessary legislation to compel citizens to care for their boulevards and streets properly; to determine whether this legislation should be provincial or municipal; and if it is deemed advisable to secure provincial legislation, to draft a petition to the Government setting forth the requirements of a suitable Bill; and that copies of this petition be sent to every Horticultural Society in the Province for signatures. And further, so that the members of Parliament in every county in the Province may be fully conversant with the wishes of the Association, that the petition be presented to the Legislature at the coming session.

MR. BAKER, in seconding this resolution, said: This brings us to a point where we can do some good. In the town of Lindsay we have several nice streets and the boulevards are nicely kept up on some of the lots. On others on the same street we have burdocks and thistles growing. We go to the owner of the property, and ask them to get this unsightly mass cut, but usually find we can do nothing. The resolution of Mr. Glassford will help along that line in the way of compelling property owners to keep their boulevards in shape.

WM. HARTY: There is a law in the Province of Ontario by which a man can be compelled to keep his burdocks and thistles cut. We had a case in our town, where the owner did not accede to our request to have the cutting done, and we put a man in to do it and charged it on the owner's rates.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider this matter was then put to the meeting and was carried, and the following were appointed members: Messrs. Glassford, Baker, Buck, McKay, Evans, Saunders, and Dockray.

DR. BENNETT moved a vote of appreciation to the Weston Society for its splendid efforts and still better results. Seconded by Rev. Mr. Scott, and carried.

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

W. E. GROVES, HAMILTON.

My subject may at first sight appear to be somewhat ill chosen, seeing that this convention is the essence of a movement that is educational through and through. If there is one work that, more than all others, has contributed to a greater love for, and interest in horticulture, it is the work done by the societies represented here to-day. I want to be quite clear on the point that I am not here to talk to this audience about education applied to its own branch of horticulture, but thanks to the kindly invitation given me, I am here to make a frank appeal for a wider, larger training ground, for the would-be gardeners of this great Dominion. And whilst I can say in perfect sincerity, that I am not assuming the role of critic as to what has been done, and is being done by the departments, I feel equally sure that no apology is needed for my subject.

For good or ill the horrible years of war left human society, commercial relationships, and national institutions, stirred to almost fathomless depths. More than at any time in history, is the word reconstruction on the lips of thoughtful men and women, and if reconstruction is wise or necessary in other directions, need we feel alarmed or disturbed if the twentieth century horticulturist asks to be heard. So it is for this man I appeal, the man who sometimes digs up your furnace at this time of the year, and serves your perennials in the same way in the spring, the man who cuts your grass, and delights sometimes to use the lawn shears on your choicest garden subjects; the man who prunes your early flowering shrubs in April and your late flowering varieties in July; probably the most abused and certainly one of the worst paid men in the country. I know him; he is perhaps all I have said and more. He is probably no worse than the fellow who sands the sugar, waters the milk, or sells you eggs that first saw the light of day in some other year than that in which you bought them, and knowing all his weaknesses I am proud to stand here in his defense to-day, and boldly ask for him a new opportunity, a new outlook, and perhaps a new sympathy.

If horticulture is to develop in this country as it deserves, there appears to be need for some definite action to really teach it. There is lacking here that system of apprenticeship which obtains in some of the older European countries, in consequence of which other methods have to be followed. At least two grades of workers stand in need of some real educational provision. First, and perhaps the most urgent, there is that class of man who is aiming high and who has his vision turned towards a lofty level in his profession—the man who wants to get teaching,

and experience that will equip him for almost any position, either in private or commercial horticulture. I am taking no risks in the statement that up to the present this man has been imported, and has not been a product of the country. True, he has had to adapt his knowledge to new conditions of atmosphere and climate, but he learned the fundamentals somewhere else, generally on the other side of the Atlantic. For the present this source of supply is dried up. The wide-awake man is now emigrating, rather than immigrating. We felt a little here of the devastation of the war, but it was in the old country where the shoe really pinched, with the result that stocks of nearly all kinds are so low, skilled help—decimated so badly during the war—is now so short, that many of the better class workers are returning, and certainly the supply of men from this source will be stopped for some time. From inside knowledge I have no hesitation in saying that really first class gardeners are as scarce here to-day as at any time for a generation.

Then there is the very ordinary unskilled, or partially skilled man, the one whose ambition, or opportunity, does not touch the high levels, but who by reason of his integrity, his capacity for work, and his love for the profession, constitutes the large percentage of present day garden workers. This man has immigrated, chiefly to better his conditions, and has always to keep the thought of daily bread so much uppermost, that any improvement in knowledge has to be secured more by chance than by system. In directions which I will indicate later there seems to be need for helping both these workers, and for them both I ask your goodwill.

A second reason for some new educational movement can be found in the fact that Canada may probably be thrown more upon her own resources in the coming years. It has been the rule rather than the exception to produce what can be grown with little difficulty and expense, and to import the balance. It has been possible to bring in more cheaply than we were able to grow, and, partly because this plan was easy, partly because it meant dollars and cents, we followed the line of least resistance. It is now beginning to be manifest that this cannot go on forever. Prices "over there" are getting prohibitive, supply is not unlimited, and Canada being now practically the only purchaser of nursery stock on this continent does not provide for the European countries a market large enough to warrant the same commercial relations as formerly. The fact that for the present nursery stock cannot find entry into the U. S. A. will for a time make importations from that country small. The home market claims the products, though in time this may to a large extent right itself. At the present time stocks in this country are in some lines very low, some fruits being positively unprocurable. It may be new information to some present to know that in the year June, 1913, to June, 1914, nearly five million plants were imported into Canada, from which date there was yearly a decrease until the year 1918-19, the total then being 850,000, or less than twenty per cent. of the total in the year previously named. May I add that there has been no serious attempt to replace by home production the shortage thus shown.

I would not be fair to my subject did I not say that in the future there may be reasons entomological for the compelling of home production. The present system of inspection and fumigation is satisfactory and efficient. The department is conducted in a gentlemanly manner by Dr. Hewitt, with a full sense of his responsibility, both to the country and to the industry. There are none of the thoughtless, rough-shod methods of the F.H.B. at Washington, but rather a real co-operation of grower, importer and department. But if the time came when for pathological reasons some restrictions had to be enforced, just where would we be?

One more reason why it is necessary to turn our attention to production, is the present serious condition of exchange. I am willing to learn my economies at the feet of men like the managers of our great banking institutions, who with one voice say that the condition will not adjust itself until exports more nearly equal imports, or in other words until we produce a great deal of the material for which we are now content to pay some other country. It may yet become a patriotic duty to practice some self-denial in this connection.



Where art imitates nature.

This leads up to the point I want to establish, that the one place more than all others where we should fall down, is the skilled labor difficulty. Quite recently a leading writer on things horticultural in the U. S. A. asked, "Where are we going to get the patience, skill and experience to grow stocks in this country?" He probably asked the question in a panic, but it may well be asked here in serious reality, for the shortage is really a problem to be faced, and the demand is rather likely to increase than otherwise. The failure of the apprenticeship system and the tardy development of our vocational institutions are perhaps responsible.

What are the remedies? It is not my purpose to present a scheme worked out in detail, though I do hope to make some suggestions as to what might be considered with a view to improvement. A kindred organization of which I am a modest official felt the situation to be so urgent that at a convention in this city last August, it appointed a committee to consider and deal with the matter as it thought best. This body quickly overgrew its original composition, and if there were time to give you the names, you would agree that as at present constituted, it is a body of some importance. It has carefully and sympathetically considered the matter in many of its aspects, reaching the stage of adopting a resolution as a basis for further discussion. We have tried to face the conditions squarely, and whilst some of our ideas may for a time exist only in dreamland, we have some that could, and should, come within the range of practicability. Still having in mind the two classes of workers indicated at an earlier stage in this paper, there is no doubt that for the production of experts, a real college education in a real horticultural college is essential. I have no right to utter one word (nor do I) in disparagement of the present college work. The training there has of necessity been agricultural rather than horticultural, and neither by situation or equipment can these institutions as at present constituted begin to do the almost equally important work with which I am dealing. A friendly critic recently wrote me suggesting that at least fruit and vegetable culture were receiving serious attention from the departments, but in a following sentence my friend added "the facilities afforded at the various institutions are not adequate to the needs of the country, and are largely handicapped by lack of funds to carry on the necessary work, and by lack of numbers of well trained men to cover the field in Canada." These are not my words, but come from one of the leading college professors in the country. I take my stand on the statement, and suggest that no real educational work will be done until horticulture is separated from agriculture, and in some way have for its work, its own sites, allocation, and equipment. The aspiring student who can afford it needs real college atmosphere and training. Incidentally may I enquire why the aspiring student who cannot afford it should be shut out? But what is the present situation? The educational home of the best men we have, has been, or is, Illinois, Cornell, Kew, or some similar institution, and we say that a country so rich in resource as this great Dominion, could with the slightest effort find a remedy. I know what I venture when I say that the college with which this Province is most familiar (the O. A. C. at Guelph) has a plant and equipment for supposedly horticultural training that would be farcical, did it not deserve a stronger word. Its professors and teachers are men to respect and honor, but until something far more advanced and definite is done in the way of real provision, conditions can hardly improve. Horticulture being a distinct branch of agriculture, should, I submit, have a distinct, separate equipment, at a point or points where access is not difficult, where conditions are suitable, and where real development is possible. At present it is without these advantages.

Among other developments suggested are the establishment of national organizations covering every branch of horticulture, and out of which a central body could be formed: the freer establishment of arboretums, of which there are already some in existence. The provision of botanic gardens, originating possibly in a botanic society, would be a grand step forward. Is it too visionary to look for a time when every well kept town will have its public park or parks, constituting public breathing spaces, public playgrounds, public resting grounds, and so planted, and classified, that they would be real public schools? Is it possible to tabulate the national value of such a provision? Might it be practicable one day for the

gardeners, florists and horticultural societies to secure at the national expense lecture courses in their own district during some season of every year, regular home training spots, where perhaps experts may not bloom like flowers in May, but where the average man I tried to describe early in my paper could get an uplift and an encouragement. Correspondence schools are all right up to a point, even though they originate in some other country, but they do lack that personal touch, that intimate association, which is after all of great educational value. Some of these things might be done in the name of national education, and right here in our schools, but I am sure I can get agreement in the statement that they need doing.

I refrain from following the argument that I may occupy my little remaining time with the definite work of the committee I am glad to represent here to-day. Under the sympathetic and capable chairmanship of Mr. W. W. Gammage of London it has reached a stage in its work covered by this resolution:



Graceful Pergola Effect. Rose Bed in Foreground.

"Whereas, a well-developed Horticulture is recognized as essential to the welfare and prosperity of Canadian home life, and

"Whereas, 'Horticulture is a definite craft in itself and is not a branch or Department of Agriculture, and consists of the more intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables and ornamental plants,' and

"Whereas, there is a great shortage in Canada of trained Horticulturists, and

"Whereas, Scientific Research in Plant Physiology, Plant Pathology and Entomology is of vital importance to the future development of Horticulture in Canada, and

"Whereas, Systematic Plant Improvement and Plant Introduction are likewise of fundamental importance to the future of Canadian Horticulture;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this committee recommends the establishment of special facilities for the practical and scientific training of men in Horticulture, and further recommends that all Horticultural and kindred organizations in Canada be requested to appoint representatives to a Canadian Council of Horticulture with a view to formulating plans for the adequate development of horticultural interests in Canada as outlined herein."

A Canadian Council appeals to us as a real working body that would be recognized by the departments, at least in an advisory capacity. The idea is to have upon it representatives of every branch of horticulture, and while not making it cumbersome, it should be large enough to be really responsible. A body such as this could form an avenue of approach to both Federal and Provincial Governments when necessary, and would command a respectful hearing. The Canadian Horticultural Association, through its Educational Committee, both of which I have the honor to represent here to-day, have placed on record the resolution as a real statement of policy. We are not in the least dogmatic about details, but realizing the situation, we are out to get something done, and something that shall be of the greatest good to the greatest number, hence the appeal for your interest, support, and co-operation. We already have behind us a large number of horticultural organizations, as well as the keen interest of a number of our leading educationalists. We have also gained the ear of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and the sympathy of the Federal Department. Because of this, and realizing the justice of our request, we are going on, but we do want to gather in every possible interest and every possible assistance.

The man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, the man who spends his years tilling the soil to produce food for his fellow men, the man filling up his life making the countryside or the town lot lovelier places in which to live, the man who in the laboratory, or the field, is working to develop production and intensify beauty, is not only doing a work absolutely essential to the welfare and prosperity of Canadian home life, but he is doing work that, with the possible exception of preaching the gospel and healing the sick, is perhaps the most God-given, God-blessed work on earth. And with no hesitation I ask for this man that in this new age of building up, this new era of re-establishment, he should not only have a right to be heard, but that his occupation, which is at once both an art and a science, shall receive what we believe is its just recognition.

PROF. MACOUN: I was very much interested in Mr. Groves' paper, because I agree with him that the time is coming when it is going to be practically impossible to get trained gardeners in Canada, unless something is done to change present conditions. I have men at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa, who have been engaged in the Horticultural Department for twenty-five and thirty years, and yet those men who were trained gardeners in the Old Country, are getting less than \$1,200 a year, and they would not stay at the Experimental Farm except that they have spent a large part of their lives there and are not in a position to go elsewhere. Now it seems that what this Association and others have got to do is to show the Government of Canada that a horticulturist or a trained gardener is just as well a trained man or a better trained man than a plumber, a carpenter or any other trained man. At the present time the carpenters are asking \$1 per hour and the plumbers \$1 to \$1.50 an hour. Now I venture to say that a gardener is a more highly trained man than a plumber or a carpenter. He has got to have a wider training. And before we can do anything to improve the condition of the gardeners of this country, we have got to show the authorities that the trained gardener deserves and should have twice as much money as he is getting to-day.

In the new classification of the Dominion Government, they are put down with a minimum salary of \$960 a year; the greatest possible salary they can get is \$1,200 a year. A head gardener is put down at from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, that is to say, that if I want to get the highest trained gardener that is available,

I can not offer him more than \$1,200 a year. Now what kind of help can you expect to-day for \$1,200 a year? A man to do the work that he is expected to do at the Experimental Farm or the O. A. C. should have been well grounded in the principles of horticulture, so that he can attack any problem that confronts him, and it seems to me that this Association can do a great deal by bringing to the attention of the Government the fact that a man has to be well trained to be a good gardener, and that he should be well paid for that. Now in any discussion, there could be something drawn up to show the education necessary and the skill that a gardener must have in order to do his work well, and once we get the Government of this country thoroughly familiar with the qualifications necessary in a gardener, then I think we will be able to attack the larger problem of educational facilities for gardeners, for at the present time who is going to become a gardener, unless he is going to be educated to start in business?

WM. HUNT: I regret very much there is no better representative than myself here from the O. A. C. to speak on this question. Most of you are aware, of course, that I have been closely connected with Horticulture in Ontario, for nearly fifty years, and I have watched the progress of our Societies and of this organization especially, and also the professional side of the question which has been so ably represented to-day by Mr. Groves. I was delighted with his paper, and I am glad to say that the professional element of the Canadian Horticultural Association has joined hands with you in this great question of men fitted to take their place and help make our country more beautiful. It is a big subject, and I think the paper was a splendid one, and I hope this organization will take some steps in this matter to assist this committee that has been appointed by the Canadian Horticultural Association. There is no need to discuss the first part of his paper as to the necessity of having good men through our country now that the source of supply has to a great extent been cut off, that is, the trained element that we have been getting for a number of years from the Old Land will be very limited for a long time if not almost entirely cut off. And it behooves us to try to supply that want.

As the representative of one of our educational institutions, I have taken a prominent part, particularly, in the Floricultural phase of the question at the O. A. C. for a number of years. I have long seen the necessity of something of this sort. Take your own organization for instance. I used to go around to the Agricultural Fairs judging, at the time when we were a sort of small auxiliary to the Agricultural Society. We made no headway until we broke away from the agricultural side. I don't wish to disparage them. Naturally they stood first as an Agricultural Society and they got their grant as such, but the horticultural question was necessarily put in the shade. What has happened since? We have broken away from the Agricultural Societies and have a grant of our own. I have only to appeal to the secretary, his facts and figures show that our Societies were never doing the work we have been doing lately. But we cannot carry this work on by talking here. We want absolutely practical men to do the work throughout the country. The source of supply is wanting, and I feel that our educational institutions along that line are not producing the element for that work. Our training is insufficient for that, and I am glad to see that this step has been taken, and I hope some good will come of it, that something may be done along this line, and I hope that this Association will appoint a good strong committee to join with the Canadian Horticultural Association in this matter. We are endeavoring, as far as the Ontario Agricultural College is concerned, to do the

best we can. Only yesterday I took our graduating class in Horticulture through some of the main horticultural—both commercial and private—establishments of this city. We spent all day until evening in three or four places, mainly in Millers, Sir Henry Pellatt's and Sir John Eaton's. What our boys saw there was a revelation to them.

We do not realize what these institutions mean. We should have these things right at our doors where we are teaching these young men and should be able to equip them. But as long as we are so closely connected with agriculture, we can do nothing. I don't expect to be as active in Horticultural matters as I have been in the last twenty-five or thirty years, but I am proud to see this day, when what I have been waiting for for a number of years, to get the active co-



Entrance to "Old Oaks," Mississauga Road. A Returned Soldier's Farm.

operation of the professional element in this work, has come to pass. I trust that there will be a committee appointed on this matter, and that they may be able to carry through something that will result in good.

REV. DR. SCOTT: I would like to compliment the author of the last paper read upon the live thought that marks that paper, upon the points that are contained in it. And to lay particular stress upon one portion of that which says that next to the gospel of the grace of God for men and women, in our Canadian land, there comes the gospel of horticulture. I think that point is well taken. Where the soil is the basic industry of this, perhaps the most promising country under the sun, I think the time has come when we Canadians and when we in the banner Province of Ontario, should put some machinery into play to carry out the idea that is set forth in that paper. I would like to call the attention of the members of the Association to-day to the fact that a few years ago this Association, through a committee, of which I was a humble member, approached the Government of

the day with a view to the incorporation into the school books of this Province of certain articles or pages bearing upon Horticulture. The Government of the day saw the reasonableness of that and gave us certain assurances that in course of time our ideas would be dealt with. The time has now come when we should resolutely seek to carry out the idea that is contained in this paper and call the attention of the Government to-day to the assurance of its predecessors, and seek to have this idea that is set before us so forcibly and so beautifully in the paper must read, carried into effect.

A GILCHRIST: If I were to start life over again I should be a gardener. Gardening is my specialty, my business, my living. We work from daylight to dark, and that is our pleasure. My business for thirty years has been to grow stuff like you see there (pointing to decorative and flowering plants which adorned the stage), and I know a great deal about them. If I was to try to hire a man to-day to grow that class of goods I question whether I could get him. They are not to be found. I have employed all kinds of men in thirty years—ministers, doctors, lawyers and professors. The last was a Cambridge man.

A good gardener is not to be found to-day. We must have men who have been taught the theory as well as how to work. They must know how to raise, sow and plant, and do it quickly. If you want a school where you teach practical gardening and also the theory of gardening, there is an immense opportunity in Canada for growing all classes of nursery stocks. We are depending upon Holland and other countries to produce inferior stock to what we can produce in this country. America has prohibited a great variety of goods from coming into their country, and there will be a great scarcity. The price of Gladioli alone has increased \$10 since January. Why do not we grow our own roses? I was told at the market the other day by a man who has always succeeded in producing good climbing roses as early as Easter, while others failed, that he grew his own stock while others got theirs from Holland. The reason is the climate of Holland is not suitable for producing the variety suited to our climate here. The day has come when we must grow our own stock.

DR. BENNETT, St. Thomas: In respect to raising the plane of Horticulture in our municipalities, we have been able to obtain an outside man, a Welshman. He is going to be at the disposal of our Society at an expense of \$1,800. It seems to me if the larger societies could employ a man like that, it would have a splendid influence on beautifying our cities.

WM. HARTY: It was my privilege last year to visit the Horticultural Section of the College at Guelph, and I had the pleasure of hearing my good friend, Mr. Hunt, and when I saw the room that the lecture was delivered in that day, I was really surprised that there were not better conditions. Then when we went out into the greenhouse where the experiments were carried on, I thought still that there might be a great improvement. My own experience in the matter was limited, but it seemed to me, that there was not sufficient equipment, and that they did not seem to get the worth that should be gotten out of it, and it is for want of equipment. I know Mr. Hunt and his associates have been working hard, and that they are capable men, but I do not think the conditions are favorable.

I have done a little importing of stuff from Holland and I know what Mr. Gilchrist means. While we get bulbs there to very good satisfaction, a great deal of their other stock by way of roses, are not as good as we can grow in Canada. I have some roses that I grow myself, particularly climbers, and they seem to be stronger and do better than any imported stock.

T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto: There is a suggestion in what has been said as to the opportunity for us in Ontario to produce commercial flowers, roots of plants, etc. I would like to instance one thing that occurred at the great American Pæony Society's Show at Detroit. There were 500 varieties of pæonies shown there—a room crowded with the most beautiful blooms. One competitor with fifty acres of pæonies brought on a carload of blossoms from down in New Jersey, put the car itself with blossoms in it in cold storage over night. The Detroit Florist Club did everything to carry the thing out splendidly, and yet with all the great competitors there, a lady from Ontario with a small pæony patch, of perhaps six acres, took first and second in two of the biggest classes. Surely we see that we can grow pæonies here with anybody else. That should be encouraging



First Year's Scene in Miss Beardmore's Rock Garden.

to those who wish to take up Horticulture in one line professionally. The lady was, of course, our well known member of this Association since it began, Miss Blacklock.

WM. HARTY: There was an exhibit of gladioli which went from the Province of Ontario, which, to use a well-known expression, "cleaned 'em up." I am satisfied that in Ontario gladioli can be grown, not only for the bloom but for the bulbs, as well as in any country in the world.

GEO. RYERSON: For the first time this year a catalogue has been put on the market advertising for sale sweet pea seed grown in British Columbia that is equal or superior to that grown in any other country.

J. M. PEAREN, Weston: There are just one or two matters that occurred to me from the remarks of Mr. Groves in regard to gardens, and I rather think the con-

tion that exists in our own town is applicable to a town of any size. We have in our town a man who is one of the ablest gardeners, and that man, due to the fact that he was not able to get sufficient money out of his profession of gardening, had to take up work in a munition factory. We, as a Horticultural Society, are endeavoring to employ that man for the services of our town, and we think we will be able to pay him at least an equal amount to what he can earn in a factory. I am inclined to think that that condition exists all over. If the various Horticultural Societies would endeavor to look up men like that and see that they are employed in horticulture, it would be a great development to the town and to the country at large. Prof. Macoun's remarks in regard to the payment of men is indeed very applicable, and if we are going to develop horticulture in our country we must look after the men who have had their training and who are capable—they may not be scientifically educated along the lines of horticulture, but they are valuable to us.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: For the last two or three years there have been continually coming to my office splendid, solid men, who were too old to go to war, practical horticulturists, who wanted work, and they could not work at the prices that were offered for gardeners.

Moved by Dr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Middleton: "That the Ontario Horticultural Association finance the amount of a premium due to Mr. Jack Miner for using a moving picture machine in this hall. And also that a collection be taken up this evening after the banquet to help Mr. Miner finance the purchase of food for his wild bird friends." Carried.

BEGONIAS AND THEIR CULTURE.

WM. HARTRY, SEAFORTH.

Begonias may be divided into three classes, namely: Rex, Fibrous, and Tuberous rooted.

The Rex give but little bloom, but their foliage is most beautiful, ranging in color from light green to a variegated bronze, and with proper pruning may be kept beautifully shaped plants, for house decoration, especially in winter when plants are scarce. They do well where there is but little or no direct light; hence they are valuable where there are no sunny windows, but they want heat and fresh air.

They start from a leaf readily. Take a fresh leaf with stem about three to four inches long, bury in sandy soil until the leaf rests on the soil, then cover all the leaf except a small portion just above the stem with same soil. Keep moist and warm, and they will soon shoot new leaves from the centre of the stem.

The soil should be rich leaf mould, with some sand and good garden soil. Use liquid manure during growing season once a week.

Fibrous Rooted.—This class is now a large one and may be obtained at most greenhouses. They are grand for winter bloom, many of them fairly smothered with blooms. Soil same as for Rex, but use slips or cuttings to start plants.

Tuberous Begonias.—It is of this class I wish to speak more particularly to-day.

Unlike the Rex or Fibrous rooted they are a summer flowering plant, and may be grown either in pots or in a bed in the garden.

There is no plant that will supply so gorgeous a bed as these Begonias from June 15th until frost sets in. They vary in color from pure white to a deep dark red, both single and double flowers from two to six inches in diameter. They are splendid as a cut flower. The flower with a portion of the stem and leaves placed in a shallow dish with moss and water will last good for three or four days.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty with this class is the starting of the bulbs, to grow which, however, is easy when understood. Bulbs may be secured from almost any good seed house.

The bulbs may best be started in March or April by securing a watertight box, big enough to hold the required number. Place about three or four inches of moss in the bottom of the box, then place the bulbs on this moss and again cover the bulbs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches with moss. Put in a warm place, keep moist, and see that they are right side up. They will soon send roots into the moss and shoot up through the top layer of moss.

When bulbs have well started, say about two to three inches high, transfer into boxes of loose, fine, rich, bush soil. Keep well watered and in a warm place where the sun does not shine on them directly. Now get your bed ready, and plant about June 15th.

An ideal situation is the north or west side of a house or closed fence, where they will get the morning or evening sun. Make the bed one foot deep, of good sandy leaf mould, well rotted manure, and good garden soil—equal parts—and work up the bed several times before setting out your started bulbs. Place about 16 inches apart each way, water with rain water if possible. When plants begin to bloom, give once a week, a good watering of manure water, about as strong as ordinary tea in color.

As soon as frost appears take up the bulbs with adhering soil, put into boxes of sand, and keep in a warm cellar free from all frost.

Follow these directions and you are sure to succeed.

A DELEGATE: What is the best time of the year to set them out.

WM. HARTRY: That would depend on the locality. We set them out about the 15th of June. We start them in the box of moss about March or April. They have sometimes been in bud when I put them out. They transplant splendidly.

A DELEGATE: Do you use any combination at all to relieve the foliage?

WM. HARTRY: No, I use begonias entirely. If you get them about 16 inches apart, at first it will look as though there is quite a bit of space, but about the middle of July they fill up entirely, and sometimes you have to take out some of the outer leaves to get some of the flowers underneath.

A DELEGATE: Is there a large variety of color in the flower?

WM. HARTRY: Just as many variations as you would care to see—yellow, white, pink, scarlet, crimson—all colors between white and dark red.

A DELEGATE: What has been your experience in the life of the bulb?

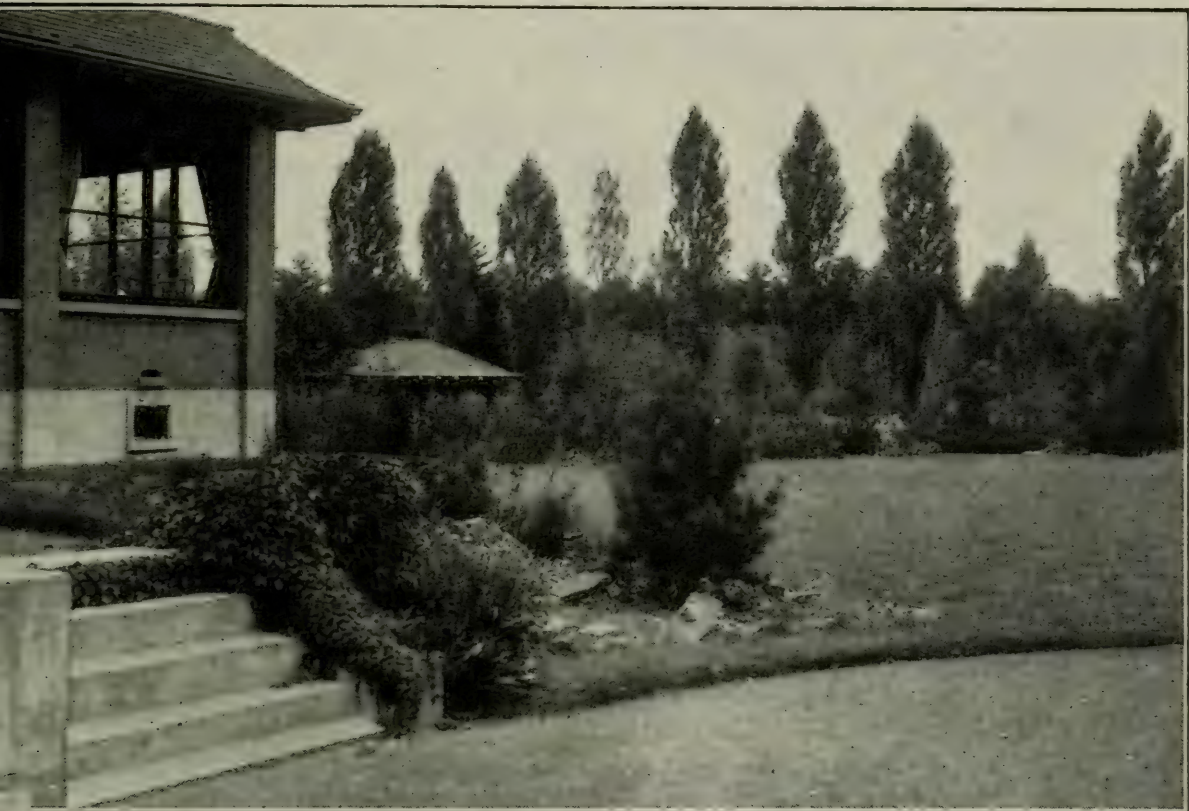
WM. HARTRY: I have lost from 8 to 10 per cent. of the bulbs during the winter season. Possibly that has been my own fault. I may not have taken the best of care of them.

A DELEGATE: Do you not divide them?

WM. HARTRY: Yes, they can be divided. I have not practiced that very much, but I have done it somewhat, and it has worked out all right.

A DELEGATE: We hear a good deal about planting these tenderer plants in good garden soil. Now, in our town I do not know where you can get a spadeful of garden soil. We can grow roses, but when it comes to tenderer plants we cannot do it. I lived in St. Thomas for a while, and I never had flowers anywhere like St. Thomas, but I cannot grow any such flowers in Walkerville.

WM. HARTY: Take the town of Goderich. The soil around the Post Office is all sand and yet they have the most magnificent roses there that you can see. They have cultivated the proper soil. In my Begonia bed I put a whole waggon load of leaf mould that I took from the woods, and I work it up into that until the soil will grow anything.



Good Foundation Planting. Note Special Treatment of Steps.

A DELEGATE: In our village we are thinking of getting up a village dump for leaves and such matter, and selling it for 5 or 10 cents a bag. I do not think there should be any difficulty in getting this in any village in Ontario.

A DELEGATE: In addition to the dead leaves, the farmers use rye to loosen their soil, plowing it down.

WM. HARTY: I have used the moss from around fruit trees and shrubs, which I found excellent.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

DR. F. E. BENNETT, ST. THOMAS.

In respect to the Convention of the American Civic Association, it seemed to me that the one idea foremost in the minds of all those present was that a revolution was heading our way, and they wished to deal with the best methods of preventing that, and to that effect they were dealing with bettering conditions, such as town planning improvement, and the man who gave them the best ideas at the Convention was not an American, he is a Canadian, Mr. Thomas Adams, the Town Planning Expert for the Commission of Conservation. Mr. Adams told them what should be done there, he also told them how to do it, and I think they realized he was the man of the Convention.

Horticulture came in for a considerable favorable place in the solution of the problem of unrest, in forming a connecting link between capital and labor.

We were entertained splendidly by those people. They took us to the model town of Yorkship Village with probably 1,400 homes, some of them quite palatial, some of them not quite as good, but every one of them well equipped in every way, whether the cost was high or small, with the centre of the village designed with a large green municipal square, with a market, a town hall, a municipal theatre, with gymnasium, bowling green and ball grounds, with everything for the uplift of the community. This was built largely for the people in the vicinity, who are shipbuilders, but according to some it was not being inhabited as it should be, by shipbuilders alone, it seemed to be in the minds of many that the intermingling of people of different occupations—a great many of Philadelphia's people were coming and buying homes in that community—they thought it would have a very much better influence over the community where the interests were varied.

They took us over what you might call the tenement districts, and Philadelphia is really doing great work along that line. It seems to be their whole ambition to improve the working and living conditions of the working classes, by giving them room and light. We were also taken through the ravine drives of Philadelphia and to the homes of millionaires, the art clubs and art galleries, and they certainly treated the Canadian delegates royally.

They appreciated the work we are doing in the Ontario Horticultural Association. I think they can take some leaves out of our working here, but the Association as I see it does a splendid work over there. There were men there from Dallas, Texas, and from the West, but, of course, principally from Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

WM. HARTY: I have recently received a communication from a concern in the States, and they asked a number of questions with regard to the Ontario Horticultural Association, and wound up with the statement the the Americans linked up with us in this work were really proud of the work the Canadians were doing along that line.

T. D. DOCKRAY: My report is little more than a list of what happened at the Convention of the American Civic Association at Philadelphia. I cannot make much comment on it for several reasons: first of all, it has very little to do with horticulture; in the second place, it is an association, and while applying to the whole American Continent, there were only four of us from Canada there.

naturally then their programme would be very largely directed toward subjects and topics affecting the United States of America. Thirdly, being held in the city of Philadelphia, the programme was affected very much by the city of Philadelphia, which is a city considerably south. Another reason is, I could not very well say anything in the way of criticism because we were the guests of the Association.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS D. DOCKRAY, TORONTO.

A Pessimist says:
 "It can't be done!"
 An Optimist says:
 "It can be done."
 But a Peptomist goes out
 And does it!

This quotation, taken from the programme of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Civic Association, held in Philadelphia, on October 29th, 30th and 31st, 1919, at once showed us the spirit of hopeful activity in which we were met together.

The general topic of the Convention was Constructive Community Service, highly divided into such headings as (1) Government Planning and Zoning; (2) Parks, Playgrounds, Home and Wayside Planting; (3) Our Undiminished Nuisances: Noise Smoke, and Billboards; Is the Movie a Nuisance? (4) A Peace-Time Programme: What American Cities had accomplished before the War, as the Basis on which to Build after the War; (5) War Memorials; (6) Housing and Town Planning.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of the Association, opened the proceedings in a few happy words of welcome. Mr. Arnold W. Brunner of New York gave a splendid address on Civic Centres and State Capitols. He pointed out the necessity of rational city planning and instanced many failures to profit by the mistakes of the past. Regarding the placing and erection of civic buildings, some of his wise expressions were: "Build what you can pay for: Sufficient unto the day are the taxes thereof. Selecting a site for a city hall is the king of outdoor sports. The practical man knows all about a machine but what it is for. Architects are sometimes honored, not because they are architects, but because they are dead. With one half of the public spirit of ancient Athens, wonders could be accomplished."

Mr. Fred. H. Moore, Director of Community Service, traced the Department of Community Service in Philadelphia to a Commission on Living Conditions under the Department of Labor. Community Service is a crystallization of the War, with the special objective of carrying the ideals and abilities of the experts to the rank and file of the people. In Philadelphia all classes of the people are associating with one another by developing playfields and by playing together, by community singing, block parties, etc. This will further develop when community houses can be built for meetings, lectures, dances, concerts and dramatic performances. "Every-day neighbors" is their slogan.

The luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, President of the Civic Club of Philadelphia. On her invitation several ladies present gave bright little three-minute reports on various aspects of civic work in which they were interested.

Mrs. J. Willis Martin, President of the Garden Club of America, presided at an afternoon session. She referred to the unsightliness of rural schools, and to the flagpole on the muddy square, with no grass, but lots of signs up reading "Keep off the grass!" or "Keep to the right!"



On Hamilton Highway.

Mrs. W. A. Hutcheson spoke on "Co-operation of Citizens, Trained and Untrained, in Beautifying Our Rural Towns," opening her remarks by references to that dreary sense of neat nothingness that pervades the average village street.

"Planting in English Garden Towns and Garden Suburbs" was dealt with by Mr. Thomas Adams, of the Conservation Commission, Ottawa. It was beautifully illustrated. On several other occasions Mr. Adams was asked to speak or to answer enquiries, his ready information, broad view and large experience proving most helpful to the Convention.

During the latter part of the afternoon the Convention adjourned to the Camac Street Clubs. Mr. Arnold W. Brunner of New York had said: "There is no street like it in the world." Here on a lane one block long and perhaps twenty feet wide,

the heart of the city, in old two story houses, are clubs of all kinds. We visited some of them, finishing up with tea at the Plastic Club, where we had a chance of meeting the other delegates and the earnest people of Philadelphia.

At the first evening session Mr. A. W. Welch of New York spoke on "The Disadvantages of Interstate Park." He showed in motion pictures many camps and summer resorts where people from the crowded centres of population could go for nothing, next to nothing, and spend a holiday. Another illustrated lecture that was interesting was "River Front Improvement in American Cities," by Leslie W. Miller, of Philadelphia. He showed the river front in most cases before and after improvement. The next day we went in motors along a driveway two hundred feet wide that had been reclaimed from the marshes. It is expected that the land to be filled along this driveway will pay for the filling and the driveway. When near the Navy Yard we turned aside and inspected a few acres of small houses built during the war for the workers in the Navy Yard so as to have them handy to their work.

Special police permits and an escort had been obtained. So we had the privilege of a drive through the Navy Yard and saw everything from the oldest battleship to the latest hydroplane.

Then we crossed over the Delaware River to Camden, N.J., and went past the New York Shipbuilding Company's premises at midday, when its thousands of workmen were coming out. Just beyond is Yorkship Village. This consists of one-roomed houses and seven-roomed houses and some apartment houses or flats, and some shops, a garage, a gymnasium, a community building, a school, some diagonal streets, and many playgrounds and open spaces. The houses are sold on very easy terms of payment, or are rented. An electric railway runs through the village to Philadelphia.

We had luncheon at the gymnasium, after which Mr. Electus D. Litchfield, the architect and Townplanner of this Yorkship Village, N.J., told us about the scheme and took us through the houses.

Also at Yorkship Village we attended a session of the Convention presided over by Dr. James Ford of Harvard University. Here we had an address from Mr. George Tilden Tinkham of Massachusetts on a bill he is introducing, providing for the creation of a Federal Bureau of Housing and Living Conditions.

Mr. George E. Kessler of St. Louis opened on the subject of "Regional Planning," and Mr. John Irwin Bright followed on the "Trenton-Philadelphia-Wilmington Region."

That evening, through the courtesy of Mr. John H. McFadden, we had a view of his beautiful art collection and were given a reception by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia, and a view of their picture galleries also.

Next morning Dr. Elbert Shaw, Editor of *Review of Reviews*, and Major Edward Englehardt, Director of the Bureau of Administration of the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction, dealt with the topic, "Our Undiminished Nuisances: Noise, Smoke, and Billboards," and the report of the Committee on "Noise" was read.

Mrs. Otis Skinner of Bryn Mawr spoke very brightly on the question "Is the Noise a Nuisance?" As she confessed that she had to hurry away to see a new play, we then knew where her sympathies lay, and we agreed with her that the noise is not a nuisance.

The subject of "Urban and Suburban Zoning" was introduced by Hon. Lawson Hardy, President of the National Municipal League. The discussion was led by Chester E. Albright, of Philadelphia, and Edward H. Bennett, of Chicago.

"The Spirit of War Memorials" was the title of an address by Robert W. DeForest, President of the American Federation of Arts. A pamphlet entitled "War Memorials," by the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, and a folder entitled "The Location and Design of War Memorials," by Andrew Wright Crawford and J. Horace McFarland, were distributed.



Stone Pathway with Border.

The afternoon of the last day was devoted to a drive through some of Philadelphia's parkways and suburbs and a visit to Lynnewood Hall, where Mr. Joseph Widener, the owner, was kind enough to give us a charming little talk on the many beautiful pictures and objects of art in the house. The Convention was brought to close by a banquet on the evening of the third day, when several fine speakers gave addresses.

The American Civic Association does not publish a report of its convention but some of its good things, or extracts from them, are issued in pamphlet form and may be published in *Civic Comment*, the organ of the Association, issued occasionally. Enquiry as to any of these could be directed to J. Horace McFarland, resident, Harrisburg, Pa., or The American Civic Association, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C., and would be carefully attended to.

SWEET PEAS.

H. W. STRUDLEY, STRATFORD.

The sweet pea is the most unselfish flower we can grow. Properly grown, a fifty-foot row will furnish abundant bloom to keep ourselves and friends with a fresh supply of cut flowers every day for three months. One sometimes hesitates to cut from a rose bed the choicest bloom, but sweet peas must be gathered daily if they will not continue to bloom. When I hear people say they cannot grow them or that here in this climate, I think they are in the wrong state of mind, because I think all the things we grow can be grown in any climate if we make conditions right. For instance, I saw some very fine pictures of sweet peas which a lady said she had grown in Fairbanks, Alaska. They also grow at Calgary, Alta., to perfection; they also grow in Stratford, at St. Catharines, Toronto, California, Australia and England, so I think it is a great deal a matter of making the proper preparation.

To grow them successfully in the garden there are certain conditions which must be met in order to obtain the things we desire, long stems, good color, large bloom and long blooming season.

First of all good seed must be secured, preferably from growers who make a specialty of sweet peas. The Spencer type is most satisfactory, but the new varieties early blooming or winter blooming Spencers do not have a long enough season to bloom out of doors, in this climate. I have found that the best soil is heavy clay loam, well under drained.

If you want to grow sweet peas to perfection, dig a trench two feet deep and two feet wide in the fall. Fill it in with soil well mixed with manure, and give it a good sprinkling of bone meal and slacked lime. Leave the top of the trench rough so that the frost can get into it. You will then have an ideal soil condition for planting in the spring.

Sweet peas should be planted nine inches apart or more to get the best results. Plant seeds March the 15th, in thumb pots, one seed to a pot. A sunny southern window is ideal for starting them indoors, or if you have, or can secure space in a cool greenhouse, it will perhaps be better than in a room. They grow better if kept from frost although they can stand a few degrees.

At the end of April they should have attained a growth of about six inches and be ready to transplant. I take the pots to the trench and give them a good soaking of water to release them with all the soil attached from the pots, loosen the lower roots a little, and plant them about four inches below the level of the ground.

As they grow I gradually fill the soil in to the level. Each pot is marked with the name of variety it contains so that colors may be blended in the row.

I set poles and attach wire netting at time of planting, and get the first tendrils attached to it as quickly as possible. No doubt proper brush wood is better to grow them on than wire netting, but suitable brush is hard to procure.

During the very hot weather a good soaking at the roots once a week should be sufficient, and a grass mulch will help to retain the moisture and keep the ground from cracking.

Plenty of sun and air are absolutely necessary, and a row running north and south is most desirable. After the first heavy blooming season a liquid fertilizer at the roots is desirable as, on account of great profusion of bloom, sweet peas are gross feeders.

Sweet peas in the open are free from almost all pests. The green fly can be washed off by a fine strong spray of water, which should be used in the cool of the evening, and not oftener than once a week, as water deteriorates the bloom.

The climate and soil of Ontario are ideal for sweet peas. I am under the impression that the best seed could be home grown, and trust that our flower seed growers will give sweet pea seeds a trial.

All my observations are from actual experience in strictly amateur growing, and a discussion, with the added experiences of other growers, would no doubt be useful in helping many to enjoy the experience of a successful row of sweet peas.

ROCK AND ALPINE PLANTS.

GEORGE SIMPSON, OTTAWA (Read by F. E. BUCK).

The ideal and practical come into collision when the town dweller turns his thoughts in the direction of rock gardening. His pleasant fancy pictures a small, sun-bathed ravine through which a glistening stream splashes its headlong way, plunging over rapids, cascades and cataracts, and finally expanding into a quiet, clear pool that mirrors the overhanging rocks and towering trees upon the hillcrest, silent sentinels standing guard over this valley of delight. But, alas for dreams! The site that actually confronts the man hungry for a rock garden is a flat, rectangular piece of land shaded by buildings and trees, intersected by concrete walks and sadly lacking in all those elements which provide what the artists call "atmosphere."

Though the rock garden must be constructed according to a well-thought-out and coherent plan, anything suggesting regularity is foreign to its makeup and destructive of the naturalistic ideal which must ever be kept in view. Troubles exist only to be surmounted, and the art of all gardening—especially rock gardening—is the ability to overcome difficulties and make the best use of the opportunities that lie before us. Therefore, let us be contented with our "lot" whatever betide, and do the best we can.

Let it be well understood at the outset that a rock garden is not a garden of books; nor yet the traditional heap of stones that encumbered many an old time walled enclosure and barked the shins of the unwary passing to and fro in the silent hours of the night. Such an abomination is occasionally seen, but is happily absent from present-day gardens which can lay any claim to conformity with artistic standards.

An attempt to imitate nature in some of her grandest manifestations by the reproduction in miniature of towering mountain peaks, bold crags, sheer precipices and torrential rivers may at first blush appear like a transition from the sublime to the ridiculous, especially when these marvels of creation are trundled in a wheelbarrow and set down one by one of a Saturday afternoon within the narrow confines of a backyard. Yet it can be done and far from the finished product appearing



Dry Wall Gardening in Lorne Park.

cial or commonplace, it more nearly approaches the sublime in gardening than any other branch of the art of which I have knowledge. The appeal that it makes to the imagination is so seductive and irresistible that once you succumb there is no turning back, and happy is he who has crossed the threshold and entered into communion with the rock-gardening brotherhood.

The site should, if possible, be in the open because most of the alpine plants, especially those from near the snowline of the mountain ranges, are children of the sun and respond quickly to its wooing in the bright days of early spring. Shade-loving plants, comparatively few in number, can be provided for on the north side of the rocks so placed as to shield them from the burning rays of the summer sun. Some of the primulas, saxifrages, gentians, anemones and campanulas, would fall into this class. The higher you build the greater is the scope for sunny and sheltered places, but the altitude must be limited by due consideration for proportion and the more practical question of providing a sufficient supply of moisture at the

apex during the summer drought. In order to accommodate a varied collection the growing requirements of the different plants must be provided for, which means that your rock garden, be it big or little, must present different aspects, sunny and shady, stony and boggy, gentle slopes and deep declivities, always remembering to provide a deep root run, whether in crevices, cracks, crannies, or pockets, for the penetrating roots of the plants, especially the true alpines, which would perish in the hot dry days of July and August if they could not find moisture at depth.

The details of the actual work are best learned from the observation and study of existing examples of merit, but unfortunately, though rock gardening is an old story in the British Isles, it is a comparatively unknown art on this side of the Atlantic and object lessons are few and far between. Then the only thing to do is to observe nature, study the best available books on the subject and give free play to the imagination and creative faculty. While the art is imitative of nature itself, no rigid line can be laid down and, general principles being observed, individual conceptions and interpretations will be the determining factors in the plan and its result. The main purpose is not to pile up rocks, but to provide suitable receptacles and sites for plants of different habits of growth and everything else should be subordinated to that end with the qualification, however, that these plants shall not only grow vigorously, but that they shall have the setting that will enable them to display their charms to the best advantage. The plant and not the rock is the paramount consideration.

Gray quarry limestone, abundant in many districts throughout Canada, makes an admirable material to use, especially if weathered, but the preference is sometimes given to sandstone because of its porous character and ability to absorb and retain moisture. Any stone will do, even field boulders, and the wise and practical thing is to use the material nearest at hand. It is better to use a few good sized rocks than a large number of small ones and if more than one kind is used—which is not advisable if it can be avoided—these should not be indiscriminately mixed, but built into separate parts of the work, the connection between the two being formed of a selection from both. The general outline of the garden having been determined and the foundation having been carefully prepared by deep trenching and provision for rapid drainage where the soil is at all stiff, the work of actually placing the stones is commenced and should proceed contemporaneously with the elevation of the mound or range. The stones should be well embedded to give them fixity and the appearance of naturalness, care being taken that stratified rocks shall lie horizontally; that the tilt shall be inward to catch and retain falling moisture and conduct it to the roots of the plants and, finally, that upper rocks shall not project beyond those immediately below and deprive them of their share of sunshine and rain. If a stream or pool is available, or can be improvised, the scope of the garden can be extended to include marsh, bog and water plants and its beauty and interest thereby greatly enhanced.

The soil requirements of rock and alpine plants vary from peat to the gritty and stony material composing the moraine, but a great many are quite at home in ordinary porous garden loam. While the staple of the rock garden may be a friable loam, having an admixture of sharp sand and leaf mold, provision should be made for those plants that demand special soil conditions whether it be an excess of peat, sharp sand, stone chips, loam or leaf mold.

The longing for a rock garden came to me a good many years ago. I looked around for a place to put it, but with my square city lot already crowded with perennial borders and other plantings there seemed to be no room for the alpines.

decided that if I could not have a real rock garden I would at least have some rock plants and that I would grow them in front of the perennials. I procured a selection of seeds from England and I was surprised and delighted to find with what ease these alpine plants could be raised in the cold frame. If there is any other gardening experience more alluring than raising alpine plants from seed I have yet to hear of it. The seedlings in due time were set in the open ground without any particular attention to their soil or other requirements, and the little plants made their fairy carpets of foliage over the bare ground and at the proper season produced beautiful sheets of bloom. Plants of some species not readily raised from seed were purchased. So well did all prosper that it was soon necessary to divide the clumps. In only a few instances were there any downright failures, and these I attribute to my then lack of knowledge of what the plants needed to promote healthy growth. My initial list was limited to easily grown species and I avoided the more difficult subjects that try the mettle and disappoint the hopes of even the experts and specialists.

The point of this recital is that so-called rock plants will grow luxuriantly and bloom freely where there are no rocks and where the medium is ordinary garden loam. Indeed some became so rampant that they usurped the space allotted to less vigorous things and had to be ejected.

Gaiety and cheerfulness are imparted to the spring garden by spreading masses of anemones. *Iberis sempervirens*, *Myosotis*, *Alyssum saxatile*, the dwarf species in varied hues, the creeping phloxes and moss pinks in delicate and refined tints, arabis, aubretia in purples, blues, mauves, reds and pinks, the violas, a variety of delicate shades, the polyanthus, primroses and hardy primulas combining great beauty of flower and foliage with the rarest and most exquisite perfumes together with other equally attractive dwarfs of the early year. Later, campanulas, gentianas, silenes, saxifrages, Iceland and alpine poppies, *Lysichiton*, *Erigeron*, dwarf asters, *Cerastium*, *Armeria* and others come into bloom and prolong the pageant.

At the east side of the corner lot upon which our home happens to stand, there was a grass terrace letting down the lawn from the main level to the street level. The fact that it was difficult to mow, coupled with my hunger for more space, started a train of thought which culminated in the resolve to convert this empty terrace into a sunny bank of bloom. Lest I should recant I went to work immediately, and the transformation was soon completed. The result was satisfactory and so easily accomplished that I wondered why I had not thought of it before; although, truth to tell, a dry wall would have suited the situation better. The number and variety of plants I found comfortable room for in that small space—thirty-six feet long by three feet wide—is almost incredible. I can forego an enumeration because it illustrates the fact that large areas are not necessary to grow a respectable collection of rock and alpine plants. There are in bank quantities of the lesser spring bulbs, *Alyssum*, pinks, arabis, creeping phlox and moss pinks, *Aster alpinus*, *Campanula*, *Cerastium*, *Iris pumila*, *Polymon*, *Hebe*, *Veronica teucrium dubia*, Iceland poppy, saxifrage, *Veronica repens*, *Antennaria*, *Viola*, pansy, *Leontopodium* (edelweiss) *Polyanthus*, *Sedum*, *Silene*, aubretia, lily of the valley, English daisy, *Semper vivum*, *Polygonum*, *Myosotis*, *Phlox repens*, and others. Many of these are not confined to single species. As the choicer things demand more room the fillers, such as *Myosotis*, lily of the valley, etc. will be eliminated. It might be imagined that with a number of plants and the limited area, the result would resemble the pro-

verbial stuffed pudding, but the arrangement is not unhappy and some very pretty cascades are formed in the bright and winsome colorings of the aubretias, phloxes, campanulas, and other plants of trailing habit which look best when sprawling over a mound or mantling a bit of grey limestone. These are only of a few of the commoner and more easily grown plants selected from the wealth of material available for the adornment of dry walls, banks and rock gardens.



Careful Hillside Setting.

It is not a bad plan for the person contemplating a venture into this branch of garden craft to become acquainted with his plants by growing a few on level ground before attempting the construction of the rock garden. He thus gets upon terms of intimacy with them, becomes familiar with their habits and requirements and knows better what to do when the time comes to place them in the positions they are designed to adorn.

What about hardiness and ability to withstand the rigors of the Canadian climate? On January 20, 1920, a temperature of 23° below zero was recorded in Ottawa. It is not, generally speaking, low temperatures that injure rock plants, but rather excess of moisture in the winter season when growth is suspended, and protracted drought in summer. In England mechanical devices are necessary to protect plants from winter rains, while our dry Canadian winters, with the thick protecting blanket of snow, afford conditions congenial to the majority of alpine plants whose native places are near the line of eternal snow and ice on the mountain slopes. Miss Blacklock, to whom I am indebted for some fine rock plants from her fine collection at Meadowvale, has spoken to me of the difficulty she has experienced in wintering the aubretia. With me the aubretia has survived several winters without protection other than that of the deep snow. Altogether the Canadian climate—barring occasional summer droughts—seems particularly well adapted to the cultivation of rock plants.

All my rock plants have been so far grown on the level margin of the perennial borders or upon a sunny eastward slope. Now I have found room for a miniature mountain range about twenty-five feet long and varying from six to twelve feet in width, the rise from foothills to summit not being more than three or four feet. It parallels not a purling, pebbly brook, but a utilitarian garden path and this again is skirted on the other side by a minor range, the pathway forming the intervening valley. Materials that happened to be at hand—lime-stone rocks left over from the building, and boulders dug out of the garden—were employed in the construction. Ample pockets and other spaces and recesses were provided for the plants which will be set in place in early spring. This is an extremely modest and simple affair, but it shows that the joys of rock gardening are within the reach of the ordinary amateur and are not a monopoly of any class.

I have hesitated to set down these few notes because my experience has not been such as to qualify me to say anything that would interest anyone but the earnest novice. Yet I have dipped into the subject far enough to see that it opens up a new avenue of interest and pleasure and if what I have said here fires any gardener with the ambition to make and plant a rock garden I will feel that I have had some justification for asking you to listen to this simple story of a beginner's first attempt.

ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS AT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

JAS A. WYLIE, ST. CATHARINES.

The subject assigned to me is the arrangement of flowers at horticultural exhibitions. I wish to offer a few ideas and suggestions which, I trust, will be helpful in the discussion to follow and will prove beneficial in future exhibitions. Bearing in mind that all our work, whether in culture of plants or exhibition work, is pri-

marily educational, we will consider the subject in that light, under two subdivisions, first the exhibitor, second the Society's Exhibition Management.

We presuppose that your prize list and rules have been carefully prepared, taking into account the locality and what can be best grown for exhibition purposes, the quantity, etc., best for display.

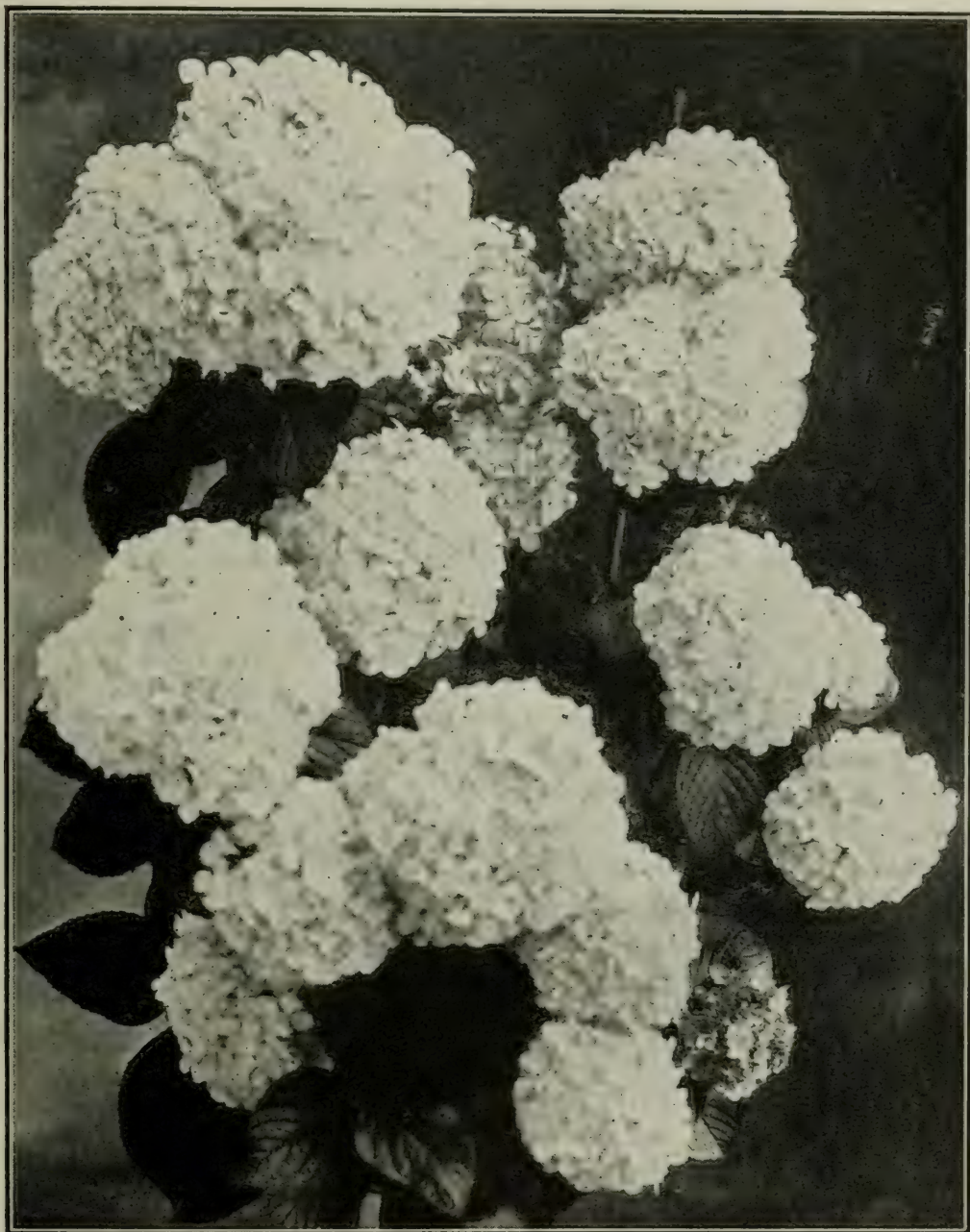
1. It is important that the exhibitor follow certain simple rules. Judge well his or her own exhibit in the light of rules and prize-list requirements. Select clean, fresh material for exhibition, having in mind the lasting qualities till time of judging and end of exhibition. Cut bloom as nature provides. Never mutilate material by shortening stems or sprays that nature has provided. She knows best. Cut with its own green. In arranging exhibit secure receptacle suitable for your purpose, not too small, not too large to be out of proportion to your exhibit. Avoid cramming down or crowding your exhibit in the receptacle. Arrange with sufficient of its own green loosely, spraying, and in such a manner as to appear to advantage from different viewpoints.

2. Society's management of exhibits for exhibition. See that plenty of tables are provided for exhibitors to arrange their exhibits, and suitable receptacles if at all possible; have plenty of water and table space for staging exhibits. Far better to have a little more space than not enough. Arrange your tables to give a pleasing effect on entering the hall, and from the centre, or other viewpoints. Much, of course, depends upon the hall. Vary your plan from time to time, lengthwise, crosswise and diagonally in the hall. Open squares for smaller exhibits in the centre; keep plants in pyramid formation in corners or along the walls as a background. Centre pyramid exhibits, when not too high to obstruct the general view of the exhibition, are desirable. Keep your classes together, and have classes and sections followed consecutively in natural order as according to your prize list. Always allow plenty of roomy avenues to view exhibits on all sides. Cover tables with suitable material to show exhibits to advantage. White paper, craped, if possible, wide and long enough to drape over tables both sides and ends, has been found quite satisfactory in St. Catharines' shows. Space off your classes according to requirements. In staging, handle as little as possible. Place high exhibits in centre of table, smaller ones to sides. Avoid crowding and place exhibits at equal distances; you are now ready for the judging.

DISCUSSION.

J. B. SPENCER: I have always considered it advisable to demonstrate while speaking. In Ottawa we have not a proper hall for our shows, and we have been compelled to use whatever was available from year to year. Last year we had our first show in the auditorium of the Normal School; our second in a music store, our third and fourth, which were the Pæony shows and the Rose shows, in one of the larger departmental stores; our next in a church, and our last in an empty store; so that you see we have not been able to follow any consistent plan in our exhibition work. We have, however, as the previous speaker has recommended, our own tables and our receptacles. The receptacle question was a very live one for some time. We never could satisfy the exhibitors until the year before last. Someone conceived the idea of making up some vessels. We therefore secured a large number, sufficient for our use, of galvanized vases, 4" x 10" size, which we use for pæonies, which were found very satisfactory because they hold sufficient water to last over night and through the day, quite long enough for the plants not to suffer.

for pæonies and large perennial plants we have found this very satisfactory. We have a smaller size for smaller plants, 3" x 8", also made of galvanized iron. It has been recommended that we have these stained with a soft green. From one of our exhibitors I have borrowed a small receptacle for some things such as Sweet peas and Phlox. We have in the years past in Ottawa principally devoted our classification to competitions between varieties and colours without much regard to



Snowballs, grown by Wm. Hartry.

ornamentation. Two years ago we commenced to develop the ornamental side a little more, and broke away from the 4" base section which had been about the limit of our effort. We had had a 4" base section for garden flowers year after year, but two years ago we commenced to have competitions in baskets and bowls of roses, and we brought into that the services of some of the ladies, which had not been done before, and I can assure you it has been a very great advantage to the society, because it has attracted many people to the shows who otherwise had not found it worth while to come. Last year we went still further in this direction, and

as a matter of advertising, and we thought it good business from an educational standpoint—we induced one of our commercial flower dealers, a woman of very excellent taste, to dress a couple of the windows in a store. We put up a table in the morning, laid properly for a wedding breakfast in the one window, and in the other window a table laid for luncheon, with a placard on which was printed "To-morrow these tables will be decorated with flowers from the Horticultural Society." That worked very well. This year we are planning to extend that feature of our show. We have drawn up a prize list for our ornamental section that will run through our several shows, that is an early and late Bulb show, a Pæony show, a Sweet Pea show, and an Aster and Phlox show. We are planning to have three or more sections for ornamental competition—one decoration for tea table, or luncheon table, or dining table. Also glasses or bowls of flowers or vases of flowers for library or hall, and perhaps we shall include, if the directors see fit, bouquets for boudoir dressing table. Those three lines we think are practical and of interest to every home maker, and we hope by the aid of some of the professional people, whose services we can engage, to give some very valuable lessons in decoration.

There is one other feature we have—a stand with a projecting steel rod some three feet high, with a cardboard placard printed in large letters with the name of the variety exhibited on that particular table. We have also a small affair, just a pin, which you can buy in any book store, which is simply for displaying prizes or contrasts, which we display opposite the plants showing the name of variety. You often see a little ribbon suspended from a plant with the name written on by someone, which is not always easy to make out.

T. D. DOCKRAY: What is the price of the galvanized receptacle?

J. B. SPENCER: They cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of twenty-five cents. We asked for tenders, and that was the lowest.

A MEMBER: In Hamilton we found milk bottles very useful, and we were able to get them without any cost other than the draying charges.

T. D. DOCKRAY: At the American Pæony Society's Show I should think there must have been 2,000 exhibits, and they were all shown in pint or quart milk bottles—at least, they looked like milk bottles.

Moved by MRS. MALCOLMSON, St. Catharines: "That this Horticultural Convention, through the individual Horticultural Societies, take whatever steps possible to encourage in Canadian citizens the love for and protection of Canadian birds."

MR. KILMER, in speaking in support of this resolution, and seconding it, said there was printed by the Department of Education in the school books of the country the Bird Protection Act, which must be explained to the children at least twice a year.

REV. MR. MACKAY, Weston, suggested that this matter be referred to the Resolution Committee, along with others which might arise and which needed to be dealt with.

MRS. MALCOLMSON made the remark she thought the only Society for the protection of birds was in the city of Toronto, but MR. WEBBER said they had a very live society of a similar nature in Hamilton, and another member said there was also one in Montreal.

The following Resolution Committee was then appointed:

MESSRS. DR. BENNETT, St. Thomas, JAS. BROWN, Kingsville, J. M. PEAREN, Weston, W. E. SAUNDERS, London, and T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto. Carried.

ARE OUR ANNUAL REPORTS INTERESTING AND VALUABLE TO OUR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES?

G. H. M. BAKER, LINDSAY.

The first Annual Report of the Ontario Horticultural Association was issued in 1866, and until 1911 only a few copies were printed. Since then there has been sufficient printed to send a copy to each member of every Society connected with the Association. We might consider the advisability of sending a copy to the Council of each city, town, village or township, where we have a society in good standing. Our Secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, is the editor.

To arrive at a proper estimate of the value of the Reports to the members of the several Societies, we must get from them their opinions. This I have endeavoured to do, and have had several lengthy letters from the Directors, who collected their information from their Districts, and the conclusion of all implies that certainly the reports have been a very great benefit. They are read by the members with interest, as the matter contained in them is not only interesting but of a readable nature, as well as containing invaluable information for all lovers of horticulture. The numerous beautiful photo scenes of lawns, shrubs, flower beds, and flower displays, shown in the reports from year to year, are much admired and found exceedingly instructive. One District claims that they are certainly more instructive and consequently more of a benefit than the Convention itself. The long-drawn reports, when read, are liable to become tedious, and even at times tiresome, but when in print and they can be read at one's leisure, they appeal forcibly to us and are of great benefit. Some say they get very valuable information upon special lines, and have splendid results, as the information was given by first-class authorities, which could not otherwise be obtained except at considerable expense, by purchasing books containing such information.

A remedy for many of the troubles our flower lovers have is found in the Annual Report, and if it were possible to arrive at its value, we would all be delighted with what the Reports have accomplished.

The list of the several Societies, and the figures showing what they are doing, the names and addresses of the several officers of all the branch Societies, is a candid directory, and is the means of creating considerable correspondence between the branches, which helps to interest them in horticultural work. One Director says: "I assure you it has been a great benefit to the Societies in this District, there having been a marked increase in the interest shown and better methods of culture adopted; it also creates a loyalty to the Ontario Horticultural Association."

Some districts claim that the Reports are not used as much as they should be, and suggest that this question be taken up at the Convention, and think that the several directors might write each of the Societies in their district and urge upon the members to read the Reports, and refer them to any good papers in the current report, which should no doubt bring good results, and also if more time was given to discussion on horticultural subjects that would interest those who attend the Convention, and less to the reading of lengthy papers (which should be printed in the Report), the Reports would be more interesting and valuable, and help the attendance at the Convention.

They feel that every member of the Convention should know that he or she is at liberty to ask for any information wanted, and as we always have experts attend-

ing the Convention, capable of answering such questions as may be troubling lovers of Horticulture, the information sought for could be had, and if the questions and answers were put in the Annual Reports, the Reports would be better taken care of, on account of the kind of information they contain.

Some of the members suggest that the Annual Reports should be kept from year to year. No doubt many do keep them for reference and find them invaluable. To go back to 1906 or 1911, those of us who have kept the Reports, and have read them, will be able to back them up to the limit, for the very excellent and instructive papers are given by prominent men, women, and expert horticulturists from all parts of the Dominion, and from some of the very best horticulturists from the country to the south of us. From the information gathered through the different districts in the Province, re the Annual Reports, the Horticultural Association



An Ideal Lawn on the Farm of Mr. Jno. Bedford, Peel County.

should feel highly gratified with the endorsement and great appreciation shown by the rank and file of the Horticultural Societies, and I am sure that it will be the desire and aim of our Secretary and Editor to still further improve the Annual Reports, and that he will have, from the Board of Directors, every assistance that they can give him. He deserves our very best effort, as we all appreciate the great interest he has taken in our Association and the Annual Reports.

A. GILCHRIST: I have always taken a great interest in reading the Horticultural Reports. They have been of splendid educational value. The first movement in Civic Improvement started in 1903 with Lord and Lady Minto as Honorary Presidents. At that meeting some took exception to the organization as being too limited, and said it would be better to have delegates from all portions of the

ince. Our present organization was brought into being in 1906, and it is Lockie Wilson to a great extent who has held it together, and we are very much indebted to him for his good work.

WM. HARTRY: Many of our members are not careful of their reports. I regret that very much, but I think possibly we could help that out a little if the city where we are located was to draw the attention of the members and the public generally, through our local papers, to the report and the very valuable things in it. I believe that would be a way by which we could induce the members to look up and find an answer to the queries and questions they put to us when we come from time to time.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Without the many beautiful photographs supplied to me by the members of this Association we could not have had such good illustrations in the Report. It is your Report, and not mine.

GEO. RYERSON: Our annual meeting represents but an infinitely small portion of the members of the various Societies throughout the Province, and whatever we discuss here at the annual convention is reprinted and is scattered broadcast to the members of the Horticultural Societies throughout the Province, through these reports, with the result that if our meetings are good here, then the report is of interest to each member of the Societies.

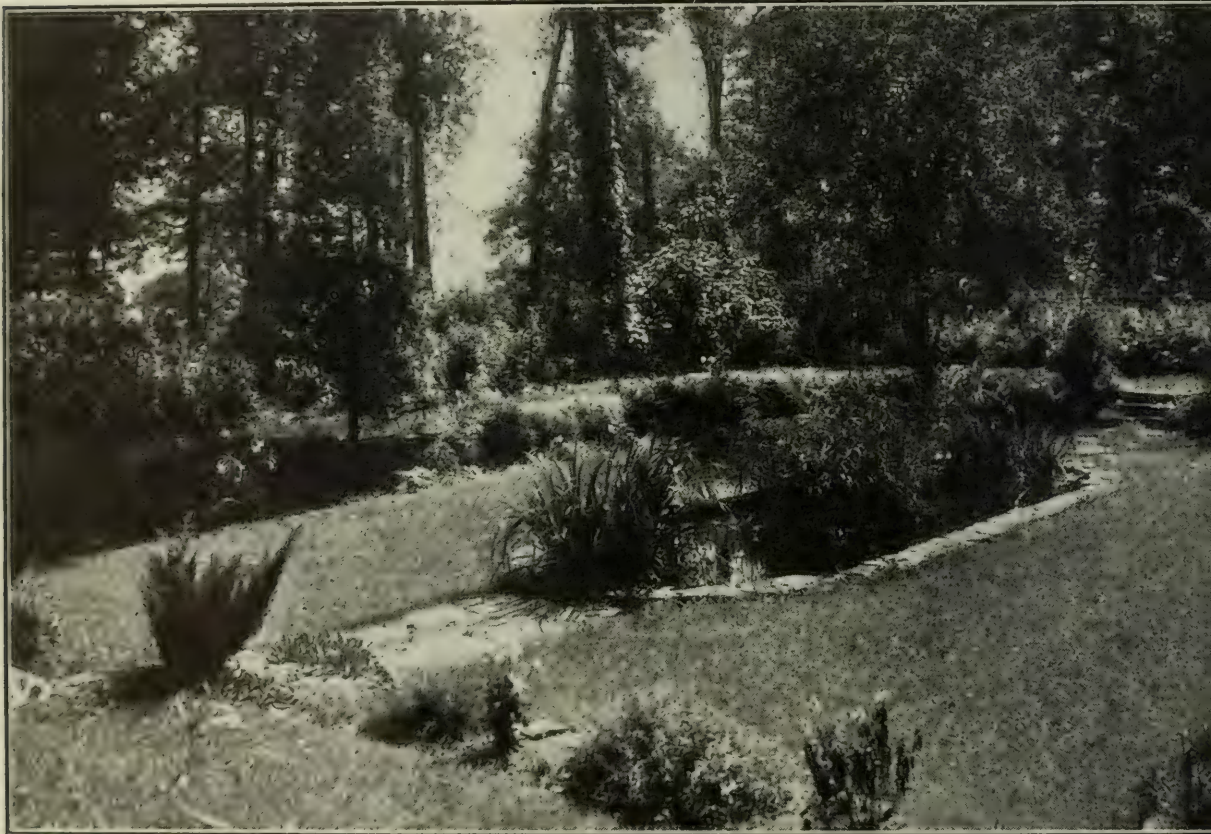
J. B. SPENCER: But in regard to those members who do not read the reports, it seems to be much more important that the Government should put a more attractive cover on than the ordinary blue book cover. I think a bulletin which I issued in 1911 went into the Department was the first which carried a cover with an ornamental design. We are using in Ottawa a line drawing, a very pretty little illustration, and using the slogan on that cover, "The Forward Movement in Horticulture." It seems to me if one gets a book with an attractive cover with the suggestion on it, it is much more likely to be read than the ordinary Blue Book.

DR. BENNETT: That expresses my idea of it. (He showed an envelope which he had sent out, bearing the words, "St. Thomas, the Flower City.")

WM. HUNT, O.A.C., Guelph: These are days of publicity, and the more we can get before the public in every way the better, if our work is going to bear the weight of everyone. Our reports, as has been stated here, are read by the enthusiasts, but they are not read by everyone. Why can we not go outside of our own circle by means of them? It can be done, and done through the medium of the daily or weekly press. Up to the present time I have yet to find a paper anywhere in any city, town or small village which is not willing to print any article on Horticulture which is of interest to a flower or vegetable lover. I would suggest that at least many articles appearing in our report be given by the secretaries of the Societies to the editor of the nearest newspaper who will print them readily for advertising. It is good reading matter. In the city of Guelph, our ex-Mayor, Mr. W. H. Hunt, a very energetic man, has taken the trouble to write almost weekly, at any rate bi-weekly, articles in the two Guelph papers bearing on horticultural matters. He has taken roses and other features of floriculture, and they are widely read and commented upon, and the newspapers are eager to get them. And that applies to other towns and villages as well. It can be done without cost. The more we get our work before the public, the more we shall advance the interests of horticulture and the better country we shall have.

T. D. DOCKRAY: Now as to the publicity of this Association which Mr. Hunt has urged to and the willingness of the press to publish anything in regard to your Horticultural Societies if you will only tell them: from November, 1917, until the

end of the year 1918, I wrote to secretaries of Horticultural Societies—I was president then—asking them, are you doing this, or are you doing that? Do you want to have help along this line or that line? And those secretaries of the Horticultural Societies wrote to me—sometimes pessimistically—that they were doing all the work; others gave information very freely. I would write out a little paragraph that that Society was preparing for its spring work, that the secretary had things in line to start the people up as soon as something was ready to grow, and gave a little paragraph like that to the three great daily newspapers of Toronto notwithstanding the fact that those papers were crowded with all sorts of war announcements. I found the secretaries very good at replying, especially when they found it was coming out in the Toronto papers. It showed how ready the papers were to give us this space, and it also showed how ready the secretaries



A Shady Pool Well Placed.

were to do something for the Societies. It shows how willing secretaries will be to get out these reports if they are sent to them. It is for us as delegates from our Societies to report back and get them enthusiastic about these reports.

MISS DURAND here showed a winter feeding station for birds made by Mr. McBean of the Technical School. It was built of a biscuit box, and in order to make it a little wider for birds such as the long-tailed Jay to get in, he put an extension to the box. This box had roofing material on the top, but the builder said canvas would do as well. Posts ran down from the box about a foot long with a tray, which Miss Durand stated should be filled with sand or earth. Little windows were at the side of the box, which she stated were made of celluloid in place of glass to protect the birds when they dashed themselves against the sides to get at the food. Cost of box, she said, was but \$1.95.

NATURAL OR INFORMAL STYLE IN PLANTING.

MISS MARY YATES, PORT CREDIT.

Style in gardening means the expression of the national quality in the landscape. "Natural" and "Formal" styles really are great fundamental garden forms.

The formal gardening form is symmetrical, balanced, enclosed, determinate. The informal is unsymmetrical, not obviously balanced, not marked by visible boundaries, not apparently enclosed.

Though spoken of in terms of form any vital style must have something more. Form without spirit is dead—fit only for the crematory. The informing spirit of the natural style is the spirit of the natural landscape.

In considering the native landscape we speak of the spirit of the woods or the spirit of the mountains and in so far as common language can convey spiritual ideas we know what we mean. The native landscape can include the sea, the mountains, the plains, the forests, the spell of the great rivers, the little brooks and the lakes. The agricultural or cultivated landscape, meaning the farm landscape with the rolling hills, is mild and pleasant to live with. In learning the lessons taught by the native landscape, the artist seeks only beauty, the beginner spends too much time criticizing what is bad, or trying to improve the indifferent. Look only for what is good, dismiss from attention as quickly as possible everything squalid, disorderly or ugly (it will be altered later). Exercise continually seeking for the best in the landscape and in fixing attention upon it. The absence, the profusion and charm in nature are the despair of the gardener.

The art of grouping is a subject in itself, but this may be said that in art harmony should prevail, contrast should be the exception. Frequent contrasts in any work of art soon lose their force, become tedious and even obnoxious. All grouping should be studied with least emphasis upon the ground plan and much greater attention given to the vertical projection. This may be done more readily in the field rather than in a room, in fact, the effective development of sky lines cannot be reached in any other way. Every work of art should have a leading motive to give it character, the form and structure of this motive being of the most importance. The form of the group may take that of:

1. The single specimen.
2. The group of two.
3. The group of three.
4. Larger groups of five or more.
5. The row.
6. The mass.
7. The social group.

The structure should not include scattered specimens unrelated to one another.

The features and furnishings in the natural style of gardening should tend towards simplification and the use of a much simpler geometric pattern. Dominance should be practiced meaning the selection of one or two species to work with. The pictorial not horticultural treatment is meant. Color and texture, of course, should play their part, they cannot be considered here.

At this point thirty-one pictures illustrating the foregoing principles were shown. They were taken in gardens belonging to members of the Ontario Horticultural Societies, and were artistically colored by Miss M. E. Blacklock.

The custody of the open native landscape belonged to professional landscape gardeners, the beauty and the majesty of it should not be impaired, but this is work for the landscape amateur as well as the professional practitioner and may well play a prominent part in the propaganda of the Horticultural Societies, as follows:

1. Conserve the native landscape.
2. Restore it when needlessly despoiled.
3. Improve and clarify existing examples of it.
4. Make the landscape physically accessible to all men, women and children.
5. Make it intellectually intelligible.
6. Give a spiritual interpretation to the landscape.

This surely is a great and a glorious charge for future treatment.

A text book to be recommended for students is "The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening," by Frank A. Waugh.

DR. J. A. BOTHWELL: I must congratulate Miss Yates. Her pictures are very beautiful. As she has said, there are two kinds of planting, formal and informal. And the informal is preeminently nature's gardening. It is a long way, however, from nature's garden to our front gardens. I sometimes wonder looking at the maps of the different continents we have on this globe, how perfectly it is made, and yet how informal it is. As we look at that great garden in which we live—the Garden of North America—we find that there are no straight lines, nothing repeated—think for one moment of that body of lakes with the St. Lawrence River feeding into them—think of that great picture—those lakes surrounded by the forests—surrounded by the different styles of shores, from the colored lakes of Lake Superior to the muddy shores of Lake St. Clair. When I think of the beauty of those lakes and rivers, and of that great picture down at Niagara, it is a wonderful conception, and yet when we come to look at the map of Canada we find that nothing is ever repeated. We can take up any part of the continent in the same way and find it is ever new. Nature never repeats. One great quality about nature's subjects is that they are restful. Suppose we dropped into the great natural garden that we have in this country—Muskoka—wherever you go the scene is not only beautiful but restful.

Now, if we want to plant informally, we must imitate nature. Nature is our great teacher along that line. That is one quality which we wish to install in our gardens—that they must be restful, and, if we imitate Nature, they will be beautiful.

As I said before, it is a far call from nature's garden to our own little garden. Unfortunately, in our large cities, most of us are limited to a little plot 30 by 100, and it is difficult to plant that informally. Those who have a larger plot containing many acres, who are situated in such a position as a resident of Rosedale, for instance, find it easier to imitate nature's methods. The entrance to our homes is very often necessarily very formal. If we had the room, it is very pleasant to have, as has been shown here on the screen, byways, and walks that are off the straight lines, but, at the same time, I do not think it is wise to make a driveway or a walk curved just for the sake of having a curve or doing away with straight lines. There must be some evident reason for making it that way. If there is no obstacle in the way, the right place is not there. For instance, you often see a sidewalk curved across a lawn. If there is no object for curving that sidewalk, except to make it curved, the effect is lost. If there is a tree in the way or a piece of shrubbery, then the effect is a good one; otherwise

you have shown your hand too much—in all our imitation of nature we should try to hide our imitation. Another feature of the garden that has been shown is the perennial border. If a perennial border is along a walk it must, of course, conform to it. The border of a lake shore will conform to the shape of the shore, but if a border faces on the lawn, I believe the effect is much better to have that border irregular, wider in some portions than others; but as I said before, we should not make the irregularity apparently for a purpose. I have seen perennial borders made with a succession of curves that gave a very clumsy effect. The curves were there, and it looked to me as though the owner had heard somewhere that a perennial border should not be straight and had made it curved just for that reason. Now, if by planting in such a way that it would appear that the border was obliged to curve around a particular shrub that was growing about our height, that clumsy effect of seeking to make it irregular is eliminated.



A Good, Permanent Planting.

Then, as I said before, nature never repeats. If your neighbor has a certain kind of a garden I would not advise you to try to imitate it. Make your garden your own; let it be a reflection of yourself. I remember some years ago when I was planning a lot of mine, I asked one of our professional men who happened to be in the city one day to help me lay out the lot. His answer was courteous, but he intimated to me that it would be much better if I just worked it out myself. I was not satisfied with that, and after I got to the house I applied to one of our growers for a landscape architect who could assist me in the matter. They sent a man out, and I have always been pleased since that I did not follow

his plan. I did not intend to go into the nursery business. The house would have been swallowed with vines and choked with shrubs. I am sure he had planned for 400 or 500 different shrubs and vines in a small lot. So I believe the professional man was right. We should each one try to work out our own difficulties as well as we can. Let your garden be a reflection of yourself. Let it be you. Ladies are like an informal garden; no one likes to wear her hat just the same as another. I think our gardens should be different also.

G. H. M. BAKER, Lindsay: The pictures that were shown on the screen were hand-painted by a lady for our Association here. They were a wonder, and it would be of great benefit if we had slides like that sent out to the different Societies in the Provinces. The coloring by hand is wonderful.

REV. MR. MACKAY: Could we not have a request put into the Government Department that this kind of work should receive great extension in the interests of our work generally? We want a lot of it, and we could make it count.

HOUSE PLANTS.

WM. ALLAN, TORONTO.

Hundreds, yes thousands of house plants die annually in our cities through no fault of their own. Those that do not die outright eke out a miserable existence and would be better dead. The means available to prevent such wilful waste are simple in the extreme. It just requires a little common sense and judgment, backed up by intelligence. There are two things which terminate the life of a plant more than any other cause, namely, water and over-potting—that is, placing a small plant into too large a pot. A great many are under the impression the larger the pot the bigger the plant. This mode of treatment meted out to the plant kills out numbers. It is my desire to endeavor, if possible, to give in a simple way a few hints which I hope will be of use to many. By following up the instructions, the lives of many plants will be prolonged and instead of seeing so many miserable looking objects in our windows, the plants will be much brighter and happier, and, in response to the skilful hand of the operator and the tender care bestowed upon the individual plants, they are sure to flourish and grow, and bring forth their flowers to brighten up our homes, particularly during our long cold winter months.

The ideal conditions for house plants are practically the same as for human beings, 65 to 70 during the day and 50 to 55 degrees at night. The great difficulty with many is the keeping up of a regular and even temperature, this being particularly hard in zero weather. Many plants die, not through the fluctuation of the temperature in the majority of homes, but are drowned or chilled by applying too much water. Quite a number of plants can be grown and grown successfully in any home. The finest and most beautiful rubber plant I have seen was grown by an amateur.

The *Aspidistra*, another very common but beautiful plant, can be grown in any home and brought to perfection with ease without the aid of a greenhouse. It is plants of this type we should endeavor to procure for the home, omitting those that require more congenial surroundings, such as lots of humidity, together with a high temperature. Plants grown in a window will invariably turn to the light. You should change the position frequently, failing to do this the plant will grow one-sided. Turn the plant half way round each day, so that

Each half of the plant will get an equal share of light. During winter take care that none of the leaves of the plants touch the glass during the night or when there is a frost outside, because it will at least chill and perhaps kill them. Ventilation is another consideration. Have a window open when at all possible somewhere in the room on the opposite side to where the plants are. Watering is a most exacting requirement of plants. It is easier to drown a plant than to kill it by drought. No hard and fast rule for watering can be made. Plants may need water twice a day or only once in two or three days. The best way to determine whether a plant is dry is to rap the pot sharply with the knuckles of the hand. A hollow or ringing sound shows the plant needs water, a heavy dull sound indicates that it has sufficient moisture. The common fault in watering is not doing the job thoroughly. Never give a little surface sprinkling, the best way is to take the plant to a sink or tub and give the soil a thorough good watering, allowing the plants to remain there until the water has had a chance to drain off. Never allow water to remain in saucers or jardinières. By so doing the water will chill the roots which will cause the soil to sour and eventually the leaves will turn yellow and often drop off. Potting is another most important operation. The best time of the year to repot house plants is in the spring, say April or May. Only in very exceptional cases do house plants require repotting during the winter. As a rule such plants as Ferns, Palms and Rubber plants are resting or making very little growth. To repot would be positively dangerous. The average amateur as a rule does not realize this. The plant may be in a good healthy condition. The grower is worried because new growth is not forthcoming. When he will repot the plant by putting it into a much larger pot and nine times out of ten the plant becomes sickly and often dies in a few weeks. I would much rather feed with liquid manure than repot during the winter. Never work on the principle the larger the pot and the more soil, the bigger and thriftier the plant. Good drainage is absolutely necessary. To be successful with plants, see that the drainage is perfect. In the bottom of each pot place some broken pieces of pots, clinkers or even stones can be used, put the pieces in with convex side up, the cracks fit better; according to size of pots used the drainage should be from half an inch up to three inches in depth. Over this place some of the coarse screenings. On top of all place a little moss or dried leaves to keep the finer soil from washing down through.

SOIL.—No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the amounts of the different ingredients of a potting soil. I have found that a soil composed of three parts good rotted sod, one part leaf soil, one part well-rotted manure and a little sharp sand, all mixed thoroughly, will give excellent results. With plants ordinarily grown in the house, always bear in mind that during the dull dark days of winter they must be watered with great care. It is better to sprinkle the leaves occasionally with a little tepid water through a rubber sprayer than to be continually flooding their roots. Also remember not to allow water to remain in the saucers as it chills and rots the roots. Be sure your plants get plenty of air. It is as absolutely essential to their living as it is to us, but at the same time guard them against draughts.

Another most important point to remember when repotting your plants, be sure to leave at least from half an inch to an inch of space between the top of the soil and the rim of the pot. Leave enough room in all cases to hold sufficient water to penetrate the entire soil.

Another important thing to mind is cleanliness, and if you keep your plants perfectly clean you have won more than half the battle.

WILD BIRDS.

JACK MINER, KINGSVILLE.

I was born in the best state of America, Ohio, which has turned out more Presidents than any other. At the age of thirteen I was brought to Canada, and liberated in Essex County, Ontario, the best county in the world. We got along well, ten of us in the family, five boys and five girls. We chopped down ten acres, grew oats and corn, had three good meals a day, oat meal, corn meal and miss a meal. However, I was father's favorite; he always called me in the morning to start the fire, so I got out to hear the birds.



Tropical Plants, grown by the late W. T. Ross, Picton.

I am here to talk to you on the value and intelligence of our birds. As I did before, all I know is experience. I went to school three or four months in my life. The second oldest boy in a family of ten children, I had to put my shoulders to the wheel. I was deprived of school, but thank God, I was out of doors! You have read that there was never a tribe of Indians but worshipped some idol. No intelligent man can live outdoors, and study nature, without being compelled to believe there is an over-ruling power.

Time rolled on. We were, as I said, poor. My brother and I took to hunting for the market. There are lots of game in Essex. We two boys became expert shots. We left a bloody trail behind us; everything we could get ten cents for and to come down—to get warm clothes with. There is no man to be found on the American continent who has had a better time than Jack Miner. We hunted and had that sport. But time rolled on, I saw there was something lacking.

Why did these birds that let the farmers go close to them, when we got there, fly away and scream as if Satan himself was after them? Did the birds know that we were their enemies? I know now that they did. I did not then know. Well, we hustled along the best we could, and I cut out the shooting of birds. I have not shot a quail for twenty years.

When I was thirty-three years of age, a dear little boy that God loaned to me for a little while—put his arms around my neck, and said, "Come on to Sunday school with us, papa, it looks so lonely for you to stay here." I unclasped those little arms and said, "Go along, you are all right!" The next Sunday here we were all on the way to that little old red school. The superintendent saw me and gave me a hearty invitation to come back. Well, three months after I was teaching Sunday school. We started with the 20th verse in Genesis, and we found that God created the fowls of the air. In the 26th verse, God created man after His image and likeness, and gave him dominion over the fowls of the air. "Say, Uncle Jack," asked a boy, "does that mean that we can have dominion over that wild flock of geese that we saw up there?" "That is what it says," I told him.

I had lots of material to entertain those boys with. I want to say here, kindness without firmness is a total failure. Our class grew. We kept on studying farther along. We came to the passage, "If a bird's nest chance to be before you on the ground, or in a tree, and the dam sitting on her young ones, thou shalt not take the dam, but let the dam go that it may be well with thee and thy day."

At that time, also, I was reading the life of Job and the 12th chapter says, "Surely if you were the people and wisdom should die with me. If thou knowest not such things as these, ask the fowls of the air and the beasts, they shall tell."

Do the birds return to their same homes? I know they do. A few years ago when the fellows would ask me I would have to take father's advice and drop the subject. What is the value of a robin that sings so beautifully, that catches so many cutworms? Because he eats 24 cents worth of wild cherries, we hang him down, even if he had rendered us \$10,000 worth of service. The ignorance of us, intelligent and educated people!

In the spring of 1912 I stole the eggs from an old black duck and a domestic owl eventually became their step-mother. At the time they were two weeks old they had accepted me as their step-father. Instead of being afraid of me, if I tapped the tin with the water in it, they would come towards me and we would work together. Don't forget with your birds, there is no better feed on earth than custard. The crows taught me that. That is what we feed the ducks on.

As soon as the ducks had their growth, I would put the custard on the side of the brickwork around the pond, and I noticed a motion in the water, and I looked down and here were the little bull-heads, the ducks came out of the bushes to get the custard, the fish came to the edge to get the crumbs that came into the water. Now to experiment. I went to the other side of the water and tapped the tin and the fish came to the edge of the pond. And the ducks came from out of the bushes. The fishes and ducks came at the same call.

The ducks grew like mushrooms. When they were seven weeks old we named them Polly, Delilah, Susan and Helen. On or about the first of December they disappeared. The following day Dr. Rutherford, of St. Catharines, shot Helen at Mitchell's Bay. The next spring I had a path walked down looking to hear from these ducks. The 10th of March Polly came home with a tag on her leg (Mr. Miner here showed the tags he uses). Delilah came home on the 18th, and Susan came home on the 30th. That fall they migrated again. Noah Smith, of Paris, Kentucky, shot Susan on February 27th. On the 14th of March Polly came home for the second time, on the 21st Delilah came home. In the fall they migrated again. Delilah came home on the 13th of March and Polly on the 16th of March. But a shot had cut the side of Polly's beak off. I mixed up some porridge but Polly could not eat it because of this piece of her beak being off, and I got a spoon to feed the bird out of it. Yes you can do it. First throw some food away out of the spoon, so it will know what comes out of that spoon. Well, after three days Polly was eating out of my hand, and with the scissors I clipped the piece of beak off and in two weeks Polly was all right. That was the third spring. Polly decided the next fall that she would stay home. Well, those two ducks had evidently outwitted thousands of hunters who hid in the ambush for them. They got wild ducks out there squawking to bring them. But they had outwitted them all for three years in succession. Was it all worth while? Is life worth living! I once heard a man lecture on "Was Life Worth Living?" He said it all depended on the liver!

In the spring of 1916 I saw a fellow fire two barrels after Polly, and I have never seen her since. But Delilah for the sixth time came back. Mrs. Miner and I caught her the fifth time and put a new tag on her. During the 6th summer she raised five families. She raised two 8's, two 9's and a 12. What did we read? "Let the mother go that it may be well with thee and me, that it may be well with thee and thine days." If you figure out the progeny of Delilah on a slip of paper, you will get a progeny of 2,300.

The duck is one of the most faithful of mothers. She has to be father and mother both, because that scoundrel of a drake deserts her the minute she goes to the nest and becomes a Brigham Young for the rest of the season. No more perhaps, though, than some of us.

The Canada goose is one of the grandest creatures that ever stood on the American continent. If the people of Canada knew the Canada goose and its principles, you could not keep him off our flag for ten minutes. If any of you in Toronto can tell me how Canada came to be honored by having the Canada goose named "Canada" goose, I wish you would write to me and tell me.

One day I was hurrying along the street, and I ran into a preacher. I don't know why some of them are that type, but he turned and said, "Pardon me, I did not know I was going to run into a goose." The greatest compliment a man ever paid me was to compare me to a goose—the Canada goose. The Canada goose! Why it flies so high, he keeps so high, they have outwitted us. How did

find it out? I hunted wild geese for about 25 years. Very few wild geese came down in Essex at that time. I would be out in that field looking for him long before the stars closed their eyes. If there was a little snow on the ground in March, I would have a sheet, three corners tied down, a blanket underneath, and I would be there, all hidden but my eyes. Eventually I would see them coming. As it gets a little lighter I can see there are seven or eight in the family. Eventually I could hear the quack, quack, "All is well, follow on, everything is all right." I would get under the blanket, there is nothing of me to be seen, but I could see with my eyes. I am lying on my back. Two men come out in the next field to the pond. It is all off, I might as well come out. But they come right straight over, right on over them, and then I am all ready for them. I don't know what it was, but just before they got in reach of that deathly gun, they changed that note, and every goose started for flight. They would cover half an acre and then turn around for Lake Ontario. Why did they not take to flight for those two men? That fellow under the blanket, he got two of our family last year.

I told the neighbors that if they would not shoot at the wild geese I would keep them around these ponds. I bought seven wild geese, and took the wing off at the joint and put them into the pond. That was in the spring of 1904. Don't shoot them, boys, I said, and I will let you come right here in the pond and shoot them. In 1905 no geese came; in 1906 no geese came; in 1907 no geese came. In 1908, late in April, one morning down came 11 wild geese, right into the pond. We were quiet, let them stay and have a feed. The next morning they were there again. The boys were there with the guns. I said, "Boys don't shoot them." "Well, you said we could shoot at them." That is all right, boys, leave that with me." However, the boys did not shoot at the geese. Later on we lined up one morning, I voiced the signal, the boys lined up down there. "There they are boys, behind that bank. There are the two ganders," and we looked at them from a window in the shed. All ready boys! For some reason I missed those two ganders. When the smoke cleared away, there were five geese lying there dead. The two ganders got away. They went back to Lake Erie. To my surprise and delight in two hours they were back again, and the next morning they came back and lived there. The boys said, "No, we will not shoot at them until Uncle Jack tells us to." The two stayed, and about the first of May went north. On or about the 15th of March, a young man who came to work with me, said, "I have been wondering about the geese you said were coming back. I have been looking for them." On the morning of the 18th of March, I was out watering our self-starter, I heard a strange honking—my seven geese were within 100 feet of me. Well, there was a line of geese coming, and the whole 32 of them dropped down there and introduced their families. I was hiding behind the old starter, hiding. Eventually I came out. We let six go and the rest came back. The boys lined up and we shot 10 in the spring of 1909. On the 4th of March, 1910, they started to come. It is nice to have guests, but it is embarrassing when you have more than you can entertain. Three hundred and thirty came. After we had shot 16 there were 350 to go north. In 1911 they started to come on the 20th of February, and by the 15th of March, when the last bunch of geese was coming down into the pond, you could not see the south end of them. How many came? Don't ask me. Where is the feed coming from? I counted 170 shots fired at those geese coming from the lake, but they were over the top.

In 1911 we shot some geese out of a bunch of five, two were killed, and one had its wing shot away. They gave me this gander—the biggest I ever saw. I clipped the wing off, and put him in the boat house. In about half an hour the two came back. By that time there were 1,000 geese in the pond. The two came back. Well, the place rang with honks, “Come on down, come on down!” But they turned toward the lake. When this particular one with the broken wing called from the pond they immediately came down, after they had been shot at just a half hour before. They came back to the house. Why? Because their brother was there. The goose migrated with the big flock on the 2nd of May, 1911. That big gander never left his brother. He voluntarily stayed with his brother for the rest of his life. How many men did you ever know that lived in prison with their brother? We named them Jonathan and David.



A Satisfactory Permanent Pathway.

That took the “shoot” out of the boys. I have seen many a boy bring his sweetheart and show her Jonathan and David. I have more confidence in one thimbleful of education than in a pailful of shooting compulsion. The boys never wanted to shoot a goose after that.

The flock of geese grew. On a windy Good Friday of 1913, there was a field full. Now I bring the feed over to the house and it is only the tamer ones that come to feed.

Lest I forget, I want to mention this: There is a sort of impression apparently that I am laying a trap for some of the Indians at Hudson Bay. It is true, I did say my heart sank when I got the tags back from the Indians of some geese that they had brought down at Hudson Bay. But the best missionary work I ever did was to feed up that wild flock of geese and let them go up to the Hudson Bay Indians. You have an idea what a nice feed a wild goose is for some of those fellows who had been feeding on snowballs and icicles for six

ths. So far as my being opposed to the Indians, that is not true; I will go on sending the geese to them as long as I can.

In the fall of 1917, on the 5th day of October, while we were eating dinner, wild geese dropped down into the pond, a pair of old ones and four young ones. I went out of the house and called to the wild geese. As soon as they heard that call they answered.

In the fall of 1917 there were small ears of corn. I went out with twelve small ears of corn, and I went right into the park, and here was this old gander sitting. His old sweetheart was in the water. I got one of those ears of corn and I threw it at him. The young geese jumped up, but he quacked, and immediately they came down. Do birds have a voice? By the time I threw about the eighth ear of corn, these young wild geese, who had nibbled at the corn, were awfully afraid of it, had taken their father's word for it, when he said, eat corn, and what did that tell me? They came clear from Hudson Bay. It was the first corn they had ever seen, and they were hungry. In about fifteen minutes the little fellows were eating the corn; in less than half an hour they had cleared off. They had been without food for a long time.

Mr. Miner here told of a device they had used in tagging the geese, getting them into the captivity of an enclosure by means of a net and string. He confessed, "I told my mother-in-law's daughter to hold the door. She held the door and I went in to catch them, and that old gander showed fight. I overpowered him, put the tag on his leg, and liberated him. He flew off about two miles, but came back, looked back to the pen and he put his chest up—that faithful father, and while I was catching the rest of the geese to tag them that faithful father never left the door until the last one of his family was liberated.

We caught him the second time and put two tags on each leg. I had heard my father tell about what a faithful general Sir John Moore was. We named him Sir John Moore. The flock migrated with others that fall. In February one of them was shot in Maryland. How do I know it was the same one? In my many years I have added to my tagging system by putting on each tag a verse of Scripture. Whoever gets a bird that I tag now gets a verse of Scripture, whether he needs it or not. On this tag was "No good thing will I withhold from them that walk uprightly."

On the 18th of May we were eating breakfast when one of the children cried "Father, father, look, there is old John Moore," and within two rods of the window was Sir John Moore watching the other four of his family eating breakfast. Then the four stood while Sir John Moore had his breakfast. Is it worth the life? Is life worth living? I tell you it is! Do I know they were the same ones? Yes. They migrated; they went up north. In August, I got a letter in these tags in it "No good thing will I withhold from them that walk uprightly." In addition to this, the Indian says, one of the geese had two tags on.

Walton, a missionary who has been up on the east coast of Hudson Bay, is in the audience. He came to see me and he brought me three tags he had collected from the Eskimoes and Indians.

Jack Johnson and his family: He is an old gander I have. He and his old sweetheart decided to keep house just 200 feet from the north door of the pond. During her six weeks on the nest he is always on guard. One picture would do for all the wild geese I have on the place. All the time his sweetheart is sitting on the nest, he is watching—you would think it was a wooden goose. I watched a fight between Jack Johnson and an American eagle one day. Old

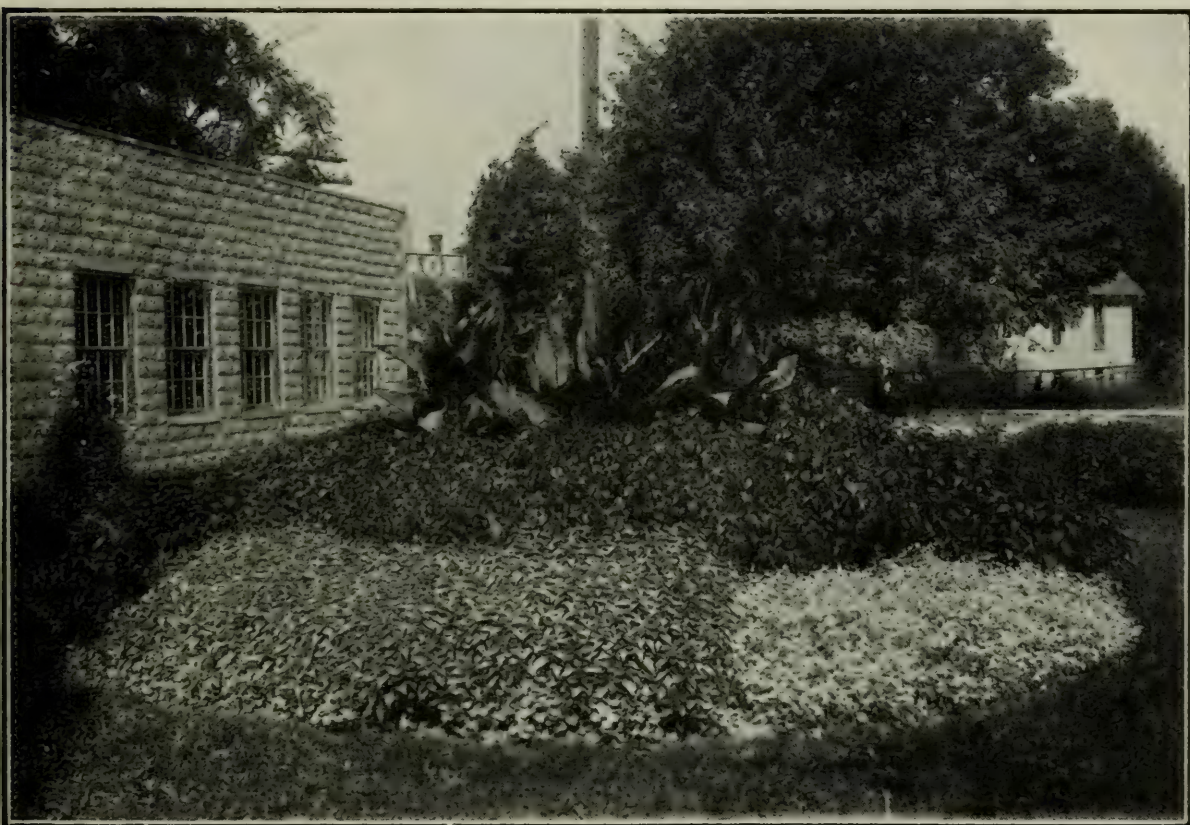
Jack Johnson stood up to his opponent, and, anyway, the eagle decided to go west. One day Old Charlie, the cart horse, came a little closer to the nest than was good for him. I saw him approaching the nest, and I said, "Where is old Jack Johnson?" Right at Charlie's heels I saw something move. The old goose is right on the ground, his neck is out, he is lying right on the ground, but look, those eyes apparently standing out. As old Charlie was grazing closer, old Jack Johnson right at his heels, pushing himself along just like a snake, Charlie is coming a little closer until he is within two feet of the nest. Now, why didn't the gander bite that horse before he got within two feet of the nest? When the old goose raised up his wing, old Charlie's ears went forward, and his attention was rivetted on the goose. Well, he started and bit him right in the fetlock. I never saw a horse so scared since. He came out there running. It had added \$100 to his appearance. You would not have known he was a cart horse. You would have thought he was a horse from the race track. That horse snorts yet when we take him to that spot. Is it worth while? What does that tell me? How they protect their nest.

Old Mrs. Goose took sick and left the nest. I think she had taken a sunstroke sitting out on her nest. Jack Johnson scoured the field, she took to the pond. We put the eggs under a domestic fowl. She hatched all the young ones out. Keep your nest dark in a case of this kind, and as quickly as the little ones get dry you can give them light, as she will be a good mother to them. While Mrs. Goose was sick in the pond, old Jack Johnson was seeking those young ones. There is a brick wall between him and those young ones, but he goes to the north and to the west side of the field hunting all around trying to find them. He knows there were six goslings in those eggs. Then he goes back to his sweetheart. The wild geese lived at the back door. The wild geese grew like mushrooms, great big fellows when they were five weeks old. And they would run up to that old hen and she would try to mother them. My wife said those geese had to be taken away from that door. I started over there, and I said, "Tommy, Tommy," and you would not have to call, just say "Come on," and they followed me through the gate. I had no hat on, just a pair of overalls and working shirt, barefooted, the sun was coming up, sparkling on the dewdrops that were hanging on the blades of grass. The geese were following me. Old Jack Johnson was away over at the corner, but when I came around the corner he saw them. When I got them through the gate, I went on about my work. But I came back just as hard as I could when he saw them. I turned and ran back. I was afraid he would kill them before I got there. But I need not have been afraid. When he got within about two rods, the gander ran up to the geese and stopped, and the goslings lay right down on the ground. I am not here to say that he caressed them, but he drew his beak right over the top of four or five of them, and you could hear that voice for miles around. I looked around, and what did I see? The old goose coming out of the pond, falling down and getting up. He gets the goslings and they come together. If I live to be a thousand years of age, I will never witness a more beautiful reunion than I saw that morning when I was all alone with the wild geese. They all started for the pond, the old hen followed, and the goslings came up to their stepmother. Old Jack Johnson stood to the side, but hit that hen with that bad wing, and you could see the feathers fly. The goslings came back after their stepmother, and old Jack Johnson came with them, but the stepmother would not return. She eventually came from the fence and the goslings came to her with their baby

talk. The hen followed them out to the pond. No bird or birds could do anything to her. Old Jack Johnson protected her from that time on. She stayed out there until the snow drove her into the hen house.

Mrs. Jack Johnson went from bad to worse, and we had to bring her into the house and give her some medicine. Jack Johnson went along. Coming by the cow stable, I went in and put the cow out, put the old goose down until I went into the house. When I went back the old goose was dead. That gander apparently blamed the cow for the loss of his sweetheart, and he lay for that cow for more than two years. Then I sold her. I had a goose for four years, and I had Jack Johnson two and a half years after his sweetheart was dead. And I would never keep a wild goose again for ten minutes after its mate was gone. I would not want to hear that sad honk.

The only reason I am here to-night was because I promised Dr. Bennett. I cancelled over thirty engagements to talk this fall. That morning as I stood



Artistic Flower Bed, Wallaceburg.

here, tears running down my face, to look at the reunion. "The beasts of the fields shall show them, and the fowls of the air shall show them." What came before my eyes, what were my thoughts? A thought maybe that has touched you: Will we know our loved ones in the beautiful beyond? Do we change when we get over there?" Those thoughts are in your mind. Will my dear mother's hands be cramped with rheumatism, those shoulders bent with the years, or will she be in the rosy tint of girlhood, the same as when she became father's sweetheart. If we change, will we know each other. Oh, people, my sister, when her third boy fell, I was there when the telegram came, she threw her arms around me, "Oh, Jack, I will meet my boys, and I will know them!" Will she know her boys? That was the thought. Will they be in the uniform, or will they be little fellows as they were when I taught them to shoot. Will I know my curly headed little girl? The wild geese have cost me thousands of dollars, and

yet I am in debt to them. They have settled that argument in my chest forever: If God in heaven can give the wild ganders intelligence enough to know their loved ones, why should I not know my loved ones again. He says, "The birds of the air shall show them and the beasts of the field shall show them."

Mr. Miner wound up with a challenge that as God had created us after He created the wild birds and given us dominion over them, we should live up to His trust.

Mr. Miner then showed his slides, illustrating his talk of the evening. He stated he had tagged altogether 351 wild ducks, and had received back 115 tags; he had tagged 105 wild geese, of which he had 35 tags back from Hudson Bay, and 10 from the Southern States.

In showing the slides, Mr. Miner again made a strong plea for the protection of the birds and geese during nesting season. He showed a picture of Susan and Delilah, also one of David and Jonathan. A number of the slides showed the geese in the pond by his home, and the crowds of people who came to see them. Also demonstrating their tameness and utter trust in members of his family, eating food from the spoon of Mr. Miner's little son, etc.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. A. HESSON, ST. CATHARINES.

The accumulation of figures in connection with your finances is not a very onerous one. The amounts of expenditure are not very numerous, and I cannot forbear to say that the time has come when this Association should put itself in a position financially more fitting the importance of this body. We had an evidence of it yesterday when we were up against a proposition of perhaps failing to get Mr. Miner's lecture of last evening. It brought tears to my eyes. I think that you will agree with me that that was an instance where we as a Convention should recognize as a necessity an added assessment from year to year for increasing our financial status. We are liable to be called upon for these unexpected expenditures almost any moment. I understand that there is a notice of motion in regard to the fixing of the maximum affiliation fee at a higher figure than has prevailed in the past, and you probably will have that matter brought before you, and it is with that hope that I am referring now to this point, so that you will be more ready to see the necessity for increasing the fee of the Association.

Your Financial Statement has been duly audited and I have the honor to present it. The Affiliation Fee Statement shows that only 48 Societies out of 96 affiliated; where are the rest of them? They got my notice. I did not get their fee.

Mr. Hesson thereupon moved the adoption of his report, which was seconded by Mr. J. H. Ross, and was carried. The Financial Statement appears on page 6.

The Chairman stated he was quite in accord with the thought of increasing the affiliation fee, so as to have a surplus sufficient to meet any emergency that might come in time to come.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

SELECTING JUDGES FOR HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

HENRY J. MOORE, NIAGARA FALLS.

prepared for the Names and Varieties Committee of the Ontario Horticultural Association.)

Horticultural displays if not educational are not worth the time and trouble spent on them. No matter, however how great their educational value, no matter what their cost, if the judges' decision creates a wrong impression as to what constitutes quality of the subjects exhibited, or constitutes art in the exhibiting thereof, the exhibition is worthless. The judge should be qualified to judge the subjects, and only he or she with experience in the culture of the subjects and with knowledge of their qualities should be chosen to adjudicate.

Wrongful decisions not only mar the educational value of exhibitions, but discourage the enthusiasm of those who out of pure love for the work exhibit the products of their gardens. What is more galling to the enthusiast, who having produced splendid specimens finds that they are to be judged by a mere tyro. Some one, probably, who has been chosen on account of the friendship which exists between himself and an official of the society and not because of any special qualifications on the part of the would be judge himself. Officials who choose judges in this way are worse than the judges who accept the responsibility, and the final analysis of things will be found to be working wholly with the desire for personal aggrandisement, and not with a love of the work of the society, or for the furtherance of education along Horticultural lines.

THE CHOICE OF JUDGES.

This paper is not a criticism of judges. It is a plea to the presidents and directors of our Horticultural Societies to discriminate in the choice of judges. Experts alone should be appointed to judge the classes in which they are expert. Judges may differ in their ideals, but in experts these ideals may be of a high order. Incompetent judges idealism cannot exist, for knowledge which they lack is the food of idealism. Judges without knowledge cannot by their decision establish a standard worthy of attainment by the great mass of growers and exhibitors, and the judges' opinion carries great weight with the masses wrongful decisions will influence many individuals to believe that wrongful standards are proper.

Judges without a proper knowledge of the subjects they undertake to judge cannot properly advise exhibitors as to the qualities an exhibit should possess, or as to proper methods of arrangement. The eye and the ear are two of the great channels of education. What we see and hear largely influence our thoughts. Thus when the standard is created it should be of the highest possible order. Exhibits if not grown to conform to this standard do not bring out all the skill of the grower. If not staged to conform to this standard, they do not require all the art in staging of which the exhibitor is capable. If the exhibits are not so grown and staged that the eye can see all the points of usefulness and beauty, so much the worse for education.

It is not the purpose of this paper to tell judges what their duties are. Experienced ones know that when the actual work of judging is done their responsibility does not or should not end. It is the judges' duty to advise the officials of the Society who are responsible for the exhibition of changes they

consider necessary for its improvement, and to suggest a means whereby such can be brought about. He or she who neglects this duty when they know certain changes to be desirable are more responsible than the exhibitors or officials for the standard that is set.

Who is more qualified to judge the gladioli classes than a gladiolus grower, who roses, than a rose specialist, who vegetables, than a recognized expert in this line: the Herbaceous perennial classes, than one who having grown these successfully may expertly judge them; the fruit classes than a recognized fruit grower? These remarks apply to our larger exhibitions, but in the case of small or general exhibitions where only small classes of subjects are shown, the judging might well be left to one or two expert horticulturists, otherwise just as "too many cooks spoil the broth," so may "too many judges spoil the show."



A Vista in High Park, Toronto.

The means to the end. The Names and Varieties Committee of the Ontario Horticultural Association, have of recent years worked with the desire to standardize the methods of judging, in that score cards have and are being prepared for the use of judges. It must, however, be admitted that these score cards are of as much use to the exhibitor as they are to the expert judge. In the case of the former they serve a very useful purpose as a guide, for by their use the judge is able to advise as to the various points of merit required in an exhibit.

The work that the Names and Varieties Committee has undertaken with useful plants, and names, has been done with the object of making the various lists it has prepared useful standard references. These when finally printed and bound in book form will be valuable to every member of the Ontario Horticultural Association, and to all who deal in any way with plants.

With a view to the further co-ordination of the activities of the Ontario Horticultural Association, the Names and Varieties Committee would suggest this convention consider the advisability of establishing a system, whereby qualified judges could be placed at the disposal of societies which required such services, and that the Names and Varieties Committee be allowed to select, or another committee be formed to select a number of judges, so as to establish and maintain a uniform standard at our exhibitions which shall be recognized by the Association.

The standard cannot be too high. The best judges cannot raise it too high, the worst ones can so lower it as to make our exhibitions mediocre and without educational or aesthetic values.

SCORE CARDS FOR THE DAHLIA, ASTER, GLADIOLUS AND DECORATIVE CLASSES.

SCORE CARD.

DAHLIAS—*Cactus, Show, Decorative, Paeony Types.*

	Comparative Values.	Values for Judge's Use.
Colour and freshness	30	25
Form	30	25
Size	20	25
Stem and foliage	20	25
	100	100

It is necessary for *Cactus* and *Show* types to have good centres, but note should be made of this requirement in considering Form.

DAHLIAS—*Pompon.*

Use above score card, but substitute "Good Centre" for "Size."

DAHLIAS—*Single, Duplex, Collarette, Anemone Types.*

	Comparative Values.	Values for Judge's Use.
Colour and freshness	25	20
Stem and foliage	20	20
Form	20	20
Size	15	20
Arrangement	20	20
	100	100

ASTERS.

	Comparative Values.	Values for Judge's Use.
Form	25	20
Size	25	20
Colour	25	20
Stem and foliage	15	20
Condition and arrangement	10	20
	100	100

GLADIOLUS.

	Comparative Values.	Values for Judge's Use.
Length and form of spike	30	20
Colour	20	20
Freshness and number of open flowers	20	20
Arrangement of spikes	10	20
Texture and size of individual flowers	20	20
	100	100

THE DECORATIVE CLASSES—Bowls, Vases, Bouquets, Baskets.

General effect, due to simplicity, naturalness, or originality of arrangement.....	25
Artistic effect, due to choice of flowers and harmony of colours	25
Freshness and quality of flowers and foliage used	25
Evidences of cultural skill	25
	100

THE DECORATIVE CLASSES—Table Decorations or Group Displays.

General effect, due to beauty, naturalness, originality or skill of arrangement....	25
Artistic effect, due to colour scheme, choice of flowers, or arrangement.....	25
Freshness, quality and quantity of flowers used	25
Evidences of cultural skill	25
	100

THE WORK OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

J. H. Ross, Winchester: In opening this discussion, I am going to speak of a society where the population is a little over 1,000, and I think that we have a banner and model society with, perhaps, a population of 1,200. We have a society with a membership this year of 220. Last year it went over 250. We did not put on a whirlwind campaign like they did at Weston. I must congratulate the representative from that place on the splendid work of their society last year, we go along in the ordinary way, but we have a good organization.

Now in having a good organization, the first thing to have is good representative men and women as officers and directors. If you can get such officers, you will get the interest of the community in which you live.

The next good point is to enlist the support of the local newspapers. To do so you will find a very great help, and I do not think there is an editor worthy of the name in Ontario, who is not interested in horticulture or in what horticulture stands for—the beautifying of your town and the educational effect of horticulture on the people. Now in the community that I live in, we observe certain rules in connection with our society. First of all, we enlist the support of the Municipal Council, the School Board and the churches. We receive a grant from the Municipal Council of \$25, from the Hydro-Electric System of \$25, from the School Board of \$25, and from two churches of \$10 each. We keep the grass cut, we provide seats in open squares and in some places flower boxes during the season. We employ a man part of the year to whom we pay \$75 to look after the grounds and these plots. The two churches that contribute to our funds have large lawns and we have planted flower beds in these. They are planted each year by the society and kept in order during the summer months. Besides that we plant trees around these lots. Last year we planted nearly one dozen trees around one church lot. For the School Board, we take charge of the school grounds.

are very fortunate down in Winchester, because we have a very large school ground facing the main road, going to the depot. We have a frontage of perhaps 300 or 400 feet, the High and Public Schools adjoining. We have taken about 100 feet from the front on these grounds, have erected an irregular wire fence and in front of that fence an irregular border. We have clumps of shrubs at the corner end of each school grounds, and at the centre, at the entrance there are shrubs. Flower beds are located at different places and these are all kept up by the Horticultural Society during the summer months and present a very pretty sight. We have the reputation of having the finest and best kept town in Eastern Ontario and it is all through the efforts of the Horticultural Society. The Hydro-Electric have a plot near the depot. We took it over, levelled it up, sowed it with grass seed, and made a large flower bed in the centre, and made a border around the fence. We planted a dozen trees around the power house and we have one of the prettiest spots in Winchester, through the efforts of the Horticultural Society for a number of years.

Adjoining the hotel there was a vacant lot. A house had been burnt down and the ugly ruins remained there. The grass was long and unsightly. The Horticultural Society took up the question. It belonged to a busy doctor. He had no objection to us fixing it up, but he said he had no time himself to look after it. The society took this up, cultivated the brush in the front of it, so that it now covers the ruin, and they put flower beds in the centre. The guests of the hotel sit out and enjoy themselves under the shade of the trees. We have also been using it as a public place in giving welcome to returned soldiers. All this was accomplished through the work of the local Horticultural Society.

Our superintendent mentioned in his report that ten new societies were formed in 1919. Two of those come from our district. We are operating under favorable circumstances, because the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa have selected the County of Dundas for experimenting. They have selected eight farms. They go to these farms and ask them to devote a certain acreage to the growing of certain grains or vegetables, under the direction of the Conservation Commission. They are doing a good work there because of the interest that is taken in these farms and whatever is done on these farms under the direction of the Department of Conservation is of great value. Each year the farmers gather together in Winchester and we have a good time. We had a splendid address from Prof. Macoun a year ago. On that occasion it was suggested that we form a County Horticultural Association. I am throwing this out as a suggestion because it may be worked in other places, although we have not accomplished much of it so far. The object of the County Association is this: that if there is a society within the county that is not strong or if the interest is not keen and it is hard to get the people interested in Horticulture, the neighboring society will send a delegate to the annual meeting to help them along or give them advice how to improve their society. Thus we work through the county to our mutual benefit and we hope this year the Association will accomplish some good work in that way.

In order to promote our organizations we must get good live representative people for officers. Enlist the support of your Municipal Council, your School Board, your churches and your municipality. If you do that and show the enthusiasm that should be shown by members of the Horticultural Society, it is infectious and bound to spread, and you will have a prosperous society.

A DELEGATE asked Mr. Ross how the expenditure was met for all the labor entailed, remarking that Mr. Ross had intimated an expenditure of \$75.

J. H. Ross: The man we have employed has charge of the public and high schools, and also the town hall. This is in addition to what he receives for the other work done, and he gets paid for cutting the lawns of the school. He is also a member of our society, and he is as much in love with the work as though he were not paid for it.

A DELEGATE: Is that all your expense?

J. H. Ross: That is practically all our expense in connection with the care taking.

All the plants are furnished at the expense of the society.



A Beautiful Scene in Mr. Godfrey's Rural Home.

Last year three members of the society offered their automobiles, and we took a trip to a greenhouse in Prescott, some twenty-four miles away and we bought and brought back with us geraniums. We have been favored, too, by the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. I should mention that because it is due to Mr. Buck. We asked him if he would come and lay out the school grounds for us. He did so and also offered us to give us a hedge of Siberian peas and assisted in the planting of it. We had a voluntary brigade—a banker, doctor, lawyer, editor, minister, druggist and several others—all prominent citizens, who went out to the grounds, took off their coats and assisted in the planting of the shrubs and flowers around the school.

WM. HARRY: We pay a very small amount in our Town of Seaforth. We have a committee who takes charge of the public beds; others of the school grounds. We do not pay out much money for doing the work; we would rather put the money into shrubs, bulbs, etc. We think the love of the work to us is worth all the time we put on it.

J. H. Ross: We have a good membership for a town of 250. At our annual meeting we appointed committees for the district. Two on a committee, a district to a town. We also have a committee for the country, and those that we do not see personally are reached by phone. In that way we get our large membership, and we enlist also the support of the people all around.

A DELEGATE: Have you ever approached the Federal Government in regard to the beautification of your city? A few years ago in Stratford we approached them, and each year we are allowed to spend on the Postal building, putting flower boxes around it, \$40. By a by-law passed in the City of Stratford, we raised \$50,000, for the improvement of our Waterworks system. This was largely through the influence of the Horticultural Society.

DUTTON DELEGATE: A great many of the things mentioned by the speakers today are such as we have introduced in our village. We have gone a step further, though, in the soliciting of sympathy. In our last County Council our Reeve, who is a very enthusiastic horticulturist, brought up the matter of receiving financial assistance from the county, and the county has promised to supplement the Government grant with 25 per cent. We started in this work, a lot of very green people, but a great deal of work has been accomplished, and chiefly through working upon the interest of the people; a little piece of ground in the town has been converted into a park. At the present time we are placing that in the hands of an expert so that it may be better laid out.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

District No. 2.—H. A. Middleton, Director.

In regard to my stewardship of District No. 2, I regret to say that I have no new societies to contribute to our Association.

In May, 1919, I visited Colborne and found abundant material to assist in forming a branch. I had a copy of the act mailed from Toronto to a man who appeared quite interested and said he could get names for a good membership, but when I called later on in the summer he was away from home and, unfortunately, has been unable to call there since.

At Brighton also we can get a good membership, I believe. In speaking to a merchant there, he said he would assist and help in organization.

At Trenton, the Mayor seemed very favorably disposed and I left him expecting he would call a meeting and get under way but his entrance into politics and his subsequent election as M.P.P. sidetracked my efforts.

Outside of our district I approached the Reeve of Port Perry and gave him some literature and I think you will see a branch formed there before long.

Many communities are open to have a good society formed in their midst and would suggest a small neat card, stating reasons why you should have a live Horticultural Society in your town.

District No. 4.—Rev. W. M. MacKay, Director.

If it were not for the magnificent assistance given to me by past-president Lockray, and Vice-President, Miss Yates, and the district, I think so far as the directors work would go officially at least we would not have very much to report.

I became interested in the Horticultural Society largely through Juvenile work, which lies closest to my heart, but I had the privilege during the year of visiting some of our organizations—not all—and the more I get into it the more difficulty I have in getting out of it so far as horticulture is concerned. And I sometimes wonder which I am in, horticulture or the work of the pastorate. I find, however, there are compensations, and, sometimes, I am able to interest a listless family in church affairs through horticulture. Sometimes I get the interest of the parents through the children's chickens. Most of the organizations through my district are well established. I have no real new organizations to report, but we are holding our own. So far as I have been able to gather from the reports received, all are not only holding their own but gaining substantially. The organizations are doing good work and growing. You will agree with me that in the few moments allotted for this report anything that might be said should be about the newer organizations. We have a new organization in New Toronto. If you will take my advice, you will keep your eyes on that little new town. There is community work evolving there which is worth while keeping in touch with. Their new organization, for which Miss Yates is responsible is worth while. It is a manufacturing town and in this community work, horticulture takes the leading place.

We have a new organization in Riverdale. The Superintendent and Secretary of our association tell me that the way is open for the Riverdale organization to become fully established and stabilized. That is perhaps in a sense a new organization. They are doing good work there.

Nothing has been said with regard to a phase of work in our own Society that, in my judgment, Societies might take up, especially in the winter time—to find employment for your Horticultural Society, and that is in the way of civic improvement. We have had many excellent addresses along different lines, and we can see how the love of nature and the love of the beautiful in birds and flowers produced such a man as we listened to last night, of the right sort, and as horticulturists we should not be satisfied with anything less than that.

In the work of civic improvement, there is one special thing that I would like to draw attention to. Our Horticultural Society put on a floral memorial service. All our returned men were home and the Horticultural Society supplied flowers to the churches which had the memorial service in the morning. There was a Union service at night in the open—one of the strongest things we ever put on at Weston. I mention this to show the way in which Societies can make themselves effective for the production of manhood and womanhood. So far as reports go, in my own district, No. 4, the work carried on is expanding, and there is strong evidence of a substantial forward movement in the work of District No. 4.

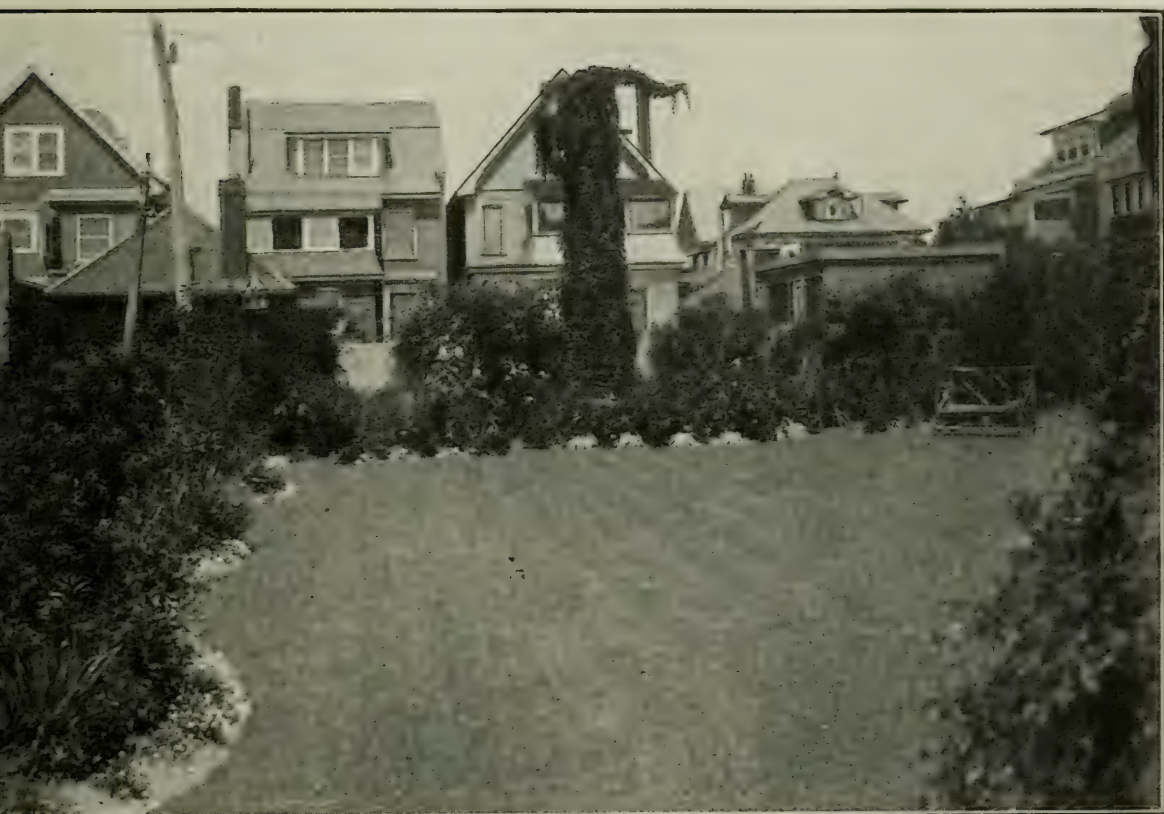
District No. 5.—Dr. Smith, St. Catharines (for W. B. Burgoyne).

Those who were assembled here last year are aware that Mr. Burgoyne gave \$1,000 for a rose garden. It has materialized in a most miraculous degree. The work was delayed for a long time in the spring. For the first year of a rose garden the results were the most remarkable. It is one of the show spots of our beautiful city. We have two exhibitions—the Rose Show in June, and the Flower Show later on in September.

District No. 6.—J. A. Magee, Hanover, Director.

The interest in gardening, flower and vegetable, is quite alive and keen in all quarters of the district, and the educational value of the different Societies of the Annual Reports of the Ontario Horticultural Association is inestimable. Civic authorities in the various towns and villages are showing increased sympathy with the work we are endeavoring to carry on in the way of private and public improvements.

During 1919 a new society was started, or rather resurrected, namely: Walkerton with a membership of 160, and a new management. They had a fine flower and vegetable show in September in which the school children's exhibits played a large part. Plans have been made whereby the Floral Department of the C.P.R.



A Well-kept Lawn.

co-operating in making the station plot a beauty spot in the town; and it is expected to have a park, though small, in the heart of Walkerton next year.

For 1920, Chesley have about completed organization of a new Society, a result of pioneer work by the Hanover Society, directly and indirectly in that town. It promises to be a Society from which we may hear in the near future.

The Clinton Society had different lectures during the year by such well-known experts as Dr. Bennett and Mr. Hartry, the results of which were seen in the show in September, many store window exhibits during the year, and much beautification. Here work was done at the G.T.R. station, where a veritable rubbish dump-hole of about one-eighth acre was converted into a little park and play-house.

The Owen Sound Society, with a membership of 211, expended much time, money and effort in a School Products Fair in September. The Board of Education donated \$75 towards it and private citizens were very loyal also to the cause. Two

judges from the Agricultural Department were present. The Society also planted several public flower-beds in the parks and public grounds, besides being instrumental in having Mr. Tomlinson of the O.A.C. on hand to suggest improvements in the general planting of the town.

The Hanover Society, with a membership of 221, have had an exceptionally busy year, handling all sorts of fruits, flowers and shrubs for members, and taking part in the general improvement of the town, such as planting post-office flower beds, school borders, window-boxes on municipal buildings, station yards, etc., besides giving advice on the planning and planting of private borders. The Society own two full-sized town lots, which were formerly unsightly brick-yards, but which are being converted into what will soon be a source of pleasure and profit to the citizens. In this space demonstrations are being made of perennial borders, choice varieties of standard shrubs, flowers, etc., and surplus stock from premium lists are held in reserve for future use. At present the Society values its premium supplies at \$500. The town cemeteries are being remodelled and the Society has been given almost full charge of this. In the near future a park will be established and further opportunity will arise for good service.

Many other Societies are doing good work, but the details were not forwarded to me.

District No. 8.—Dr. Bennett, Director.

I want to mention one innovation in my District. Inspector Taylor, who is absent now, and myself, at the invitation of one of the members of the County Council, took up the matter with the Elgin County Council regarding giving a grant to the Horticultural Society, supplementing the Government grant. Inspector Taylor took the matter up with the County Council, and they unanimously voted a grant of 25 per cent. of any Government grant, so that Dutton, Port Stanley, West Lorne and Aylmer, and Rodney eventually, will receive 25 per cent. of the Government grant this year, and any that are formed next year. That is an excellent feature in any county. The Societies in our district have increased their membership considerably. Stratford has over 900 this year, London has a membership of some 1,600. Our own Society in St. Thomas has a membership of 2,108, with an increase of \$3,600 in receipts, making the receipts nearly \$12,000 this year.

Dutton has a splendid little Society full of enthusiasm, doing a splendid work. During the year Dutton, Port Stanley, West Lorne have been formed into a District. I also addressed Otterville and Leamington. I have had the honour of forming about half the Societies that were formed this year. I have had to go outside the district. Now, there is one thing here: go when the people want you. Red tape is all right, organize when the Government says. But, as I said to Mr. Scott, if a man wants to come into the Church, don't ask him to wait two months, tell him to come now—"Now is the accepted time." I feel the same way about horticulture.

District No. 9.—Mr. John Glassford, Director.

I have written to the secretaries of all the thirteen societies in the district, asking if there was anything wherein I could be of service to them, which was free for the asking. I received replies from four.

I called personally on either the secretary or president of almost all the societies in the district. They all are optimistic of the future, excepting Walkerville, which seems to have gone backwards, I am sorry to say. The trouble seems to be that persons capable have not the time to give to the work.

I took up another phase of work this season which turned out a failure, in so far as response was concerned, yet I am still persuaded it is to be commended. With the school inspector's permission and sanction in both East and West Kent, I wrote the teacher and secretary of every school in the county, asking them if they would not enlist the young men of their section to bring in and plant native trees and shrubs around the school yard. This would be accomplished before spring work on the farm commences, and any trees they wished to buy we would supply them at cost. I never received a reply. But that makes no difference, I will keep at it until I do succeed.

This is my first year as director. I find it requires a little time to become conversant with the duties a director should know.

My time is not my own, but belongs to an old Toronto firm, who have been very considerate in allowing me these time privileges.

I am pleased to report that I believe the following towns will have regularly organized Horticultural Societies in April next, as the Act provides: Rodney, Georgetown, Dresden, Thamesville, Tilbury, Sarnia, and Leamington, they have already been organized temporarily, until April, by Dr. Bennett.

I do not believe in counting chickens before they are hatched, but I do feel reasonably sure, from the work already done, in each of these towns there will be organized a Horticultural Society in April.

C. A. HESSON: There are two outstanding points coming from these reports, which, if followed up and clinched, may lead to a bettering of the work of our Association. There seems to be a lack of knowledge on the part of some directors as to their duties. Can that not be overcome in some way? Could not the incoming President or Board be instructed to inform new directors as to what is expected of them. They then will go out and work with some knowledge and report with some knowledge. We have had some reports that have been very thoroughly complete, but there are others that were not so satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Last year there was considerable discussion with reference to shade trees. I have had considerable correspondence with Mayor Carter, of Elphinstone, last year in connection with the mutilation of shade trees. I have also had a communication from Kingsville and one or two other points complaining bitterly about the condition of their shade trees after having been cut and burned by some of our linemen.

This is a matter in which I have been very much interested. It was Mr. Blair who reported last year that the Hydro Electric people had some arrangement with the Government whereby they could cut back 10 feet. I suppose that was intended from the top, 10 feet, whereas they have been cutting 10 feet from the bottom. They came into our town. There was a beautiful row of trees on the south side of the street, just where we wanted shade, and they took off fully half of the one side of the trees, and there they stood until the extreme cutting decayed and rotted the trees, and they are now no more. It is really time, after a great amount of labor and expense in connection with those trees, that we take a step in the direction of putting a stop to mutilation. When I went to Seaforth about twenty years ago we had no cattle laws, and we had cattle guards and every tree so that the cattle could not injure them. Now that we have

those cattle by-laws, the guards are off. But the Hydro men come in and just murder our trees. Those men deliberately, in the spring of the year, climbed those trees with irons and lacerated the whole trunk of the tree until it was bleeding with sap. Those trees will die. It is high time we took steps in connection with this matter.

J. P. JAFFRAY, Galt: Does the Association want to go on record as being opposed to the Hydro-Electric going into towns and cities and putting their trunk lines in? It would be well to consider before passing a resolution. We got over that in Galt by providing in new additions to the city an alleyway. The poles and sewers are put in the alleys. The water was put in the alleys simply because we looked far enough ahead.

Then there is another possibility. Why do not some of these towns and cities put their wires in the ground? It costs money but, as a matter of fact, the property owner pays for it. The property owner in these thriving towns and cities must make up his mind to perform acts of that kind. We have a boulevard plan, 11 ft. inside, a walk 4 ft., then another boulevard outside that sidewalk, and that is where the poles or the stems of the lights are placed, the trees are put on the inside of the boulevard. We have had hundreds of trees put in in the last twenty years. We have not a single tree mutilated. We want power and light more than we want beautiful trees in some of the towns, and I do not take second place to anyone in connection with the tree line. Last year I got the Board of Trade in Galt to take up the tree question, and we put 1,000 trees in, partly at our own and partly at the property owners' expense. I would propose that we ask the Hydro Commission before they send their men in to do repair work and construction work, to notify the Council, to see if the trees can not be saved by putting the poles in a different section or the back part of lots. If you have the Commission do this, then the Mayor and Council can meet these men.

H. J. MOORE: It seems to me that the solution of this trouble lies in the hands largely of the Ontario Horticultural Association. If any of us were going into business where we intended to spend large sums of money we would either handle that business ourselves or we would appoint the best and most efficient manager we could get to handle it for us. It is a question of saving the trees that are beautiful. The future will take care of itself, because there will then be legislation to take care of this. The Ontario Horticultural Association has the power in its hands this morning to ordain a way in which the trouble can be eliminated. The Government give grants amounting to \$17,000 to be used, as I understand, by the individual Societies of this Association. To what purpose is it being used? Whose is the controlling mind that says such things shall be done and such shall not be done? In many cases, in the towns of the Province where Horticultural Societies exist, the money is not being wisely spent. Certain improvements are being effected and they are but temporary. Consequently these have to be done again a year or two later at a loss of 100 per cent. on the money expended.

Would it not be advisable to have a qualified trained landscape gardener, to advise the secretaries and presidents as to the best way to spend that money? When his plans have been passed upon they can go ahead. It is like a man building a house without a plan.

Now as to the care of trees. Suppose we had a qualified landscape architect appointed at a living wage—this man would be at your disposal. You would ask the secretary to send this man along, as the Hydro-Electric are coming in here

to cut these trees. This particularly applies to the smaller towns. In the larger towns and cities where they have a park superintendent this is not necessary. This man could be sent to the various points to advise upon planting and pruning, etc., and when the men arrived he could say what can be done and what can not be done.

I note what this gentleman said about alleyways. That is a question for the future, and under the Town Planning Act of this Province that work of devising alleyways and entrances will be left to the Town Planning Commission.

I have drawn up the following resolution which I should like to bring forward when the resolutions are passed upon:

"Whereas the need of a trained landscape gardener is necessary to advise the various societies to successfully and efficiently carry out their work and to mature plans for same,



An Early Stage in Ornamental Planting.

"And whereas certain grants are placed at the disposal of the Ontario Horticultural Association,

"Be it resolved that this Convention request the Executive to appoint a qualified landscape architect, which appointment would result in greater efficiency and better results from the money expended in the work."

This was seconded by PROF. CROW from the O.A.C., Guelph, who said: It seems to me it is a matter of the greatest importance to Horticultural Societies everywhere, in fact, I can conceive of nothing which is more likely to stimulate activity and give us real results in Horticultural Society work. I can say from experience if a man were available to do this sort of work he would be able to cover a great deal of ground. We have been called upon very frequently to loan Prof. Tomlinson to towns, but our work is considered to be largely in the country,

and for that reason we have had to pass the work aside. A man working in this capacity would be able to cover a great deal of work. If he cannot do the whole job, by all means let us have one for a start.

F. E. BUCK: As an Association we should go on record as adopting a reasonable attitude toward the Hydro-Electric and the Bell Telephone Company. It is no good fighting big corporations like that. What we should do, as an organization in the Province of Ontario, is to put on record our opinion that things could be furthered better by requesting the Hydro Commission and the Bell Telephone Company to get into touch with some of our officials, to amend their legislation dealing with the trimming of trees. If we take that step we shall have no difficulty in following up with the appointment of a specialist such as we spoke of here. Mr. Adams, the Town Planning expert, has also suggested legislation along plans similar to that to which Mr. Jaffray of Galt has referred. Why not refer this matter to the committee which you appointed yesterday, and also if you wish, pass the resolution before the house to them, so that we could get somewhere in a business-like way.

H. J. MOORE: There is no antagonism in what I said to the Hydro or the Bell Telephone Co. The suggestion was made that the Horticultural Association make the appointment of a landscape architect, and simply be a means to an end, and under the existing conditions would be acting in quite a friendly manner toward these Corporations, in that when they expect to go into a town they would simply say, "Gentlemen, you criticized our men in regard to mutilating your trees; what is your solution?" You would say, "Here is the solution." Legislation is a fine thing, but it will probably take some time to pass it.

An incident occurred in Niagara Falls where a Company ruined the trees on one side of the street. Now, I say, unless steps are taken at once to convince these Companies of our feelings in the matter, mutilation in the coming spring will be continued. We should have a man who is qualified to tell the Societies what should be done and what can be done.

H. B. COWAN: I understand that Mr. Thos. Adams has offered to give information regarding Landscape Gardening to any city that asks for it. He has offered it to Peterboro.

WM. HARTY: In each small town and village where the Hydro or these other lines are run, they are erected and controlled by men of the town. The Hydro people do not send men from Toronto. The moment you say a word to them they will say they have the authority to do it from the Government.

A DELEGATE: Will not the laws of a town overrule that?

THE CHAIRMAN: Apparently not; the Hydro say they have authority to cut back 10 feet.

REV. MR. MACKAY: I believe the Hydro have more extensive latitude than the Bell Telephone. It is a matter of law enforcement. I remember up in the old home county, we boys planted trees on the old homestead and upon our solicitation the Bell Telephone Company finally moved the wires on the other side of the road until his neighbors' trees grew up. I don't know what they can do now. The Bell Telephone Company have under consideration in a great many places the grounding of their wires. We had one of their officials on our Civic Improvement, and he informed our Society to that effect. I do not think there is any time more opportune than the present that the Association could, by taking action, bring all the power in its control to bear upon these questions.

DR. BENNETT: We have a Hydro Commissioner a member of our local executive. The other day he said, "If you get this expert we will give \$600 per year towards looking after trees affected by wires, and put him in charge." That does not say there will not be any more destruction, but it is put under the care of a man who knows.

MR. THOMPSON: I believe if you would go to the Hydro, sympathetically, you could get their assistance in getting this thing through, and in that way they could certainly be willing to co-operate with you. I move in addition to Mr. Moore's resolution that this Convention puts itself on record as favoring requesting the Hydro-Electric to consult the local authorities before locating their lines.

MR. ROSS seconded, adding as an amendment that the Government be asked to amend their legislation so that the Hydro would have to consult the municipal authorities before cutting into the trees.

A member here suggested that these resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. This was agreed to.

The Nomenclature Committee of last year, namely: H. J. Moore, F. E. Buck, H. H. Mitchell, Prof. Macoun, Wm. Hunt, O. J. Robb, Wm. Herrick, L. C. Crombie were reappointed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HYBRIDIZING AND EXPERIMENTATION ELECTED AT THE CONVENTION IN FEBRUARY, 1919.

Personnel: MISS MARY YATES, Convener, MISS M. E. BLACKLOCK, MR. FRANK S. WOOD, MR. J. C. CROMBIE.

All members agreed that the time is ripe for a movement in the direction of the establishment of a location in which the interests of horticulture shall have primary consideration.

The general situation has been examined and it has transpired that kindred organizations are considering similar projects.

The Botanical Department of Toronto University has already taken steps to present plans for a co-operative botanical garden which shall serve the Province to begin with and shall later form a working model for the growing communities where they are able to undertake such work.

The Rose Society of Ontario has actively been engaged in the attempt to secure a site for trial rose gardens. Their objective has not been entirely successful and as a society they are willing to consider co-operation in a wider scheme.

The Vegetable Growers' Association have a project which entails the securing of a site of from eleven to twenty-five acres and plans have been worked out to carry on experiments of a high order of value.

There are two lines, at least, open to us for consideration—

(1). We can offer to co-operate with these organizations in regard to a comprehensive provincial plan.

(2). Our own Association, it will be remembered has over a hundred branches and twenty thousand paid-up members. Many of these branches feel that the Association should take the initiative and give the invitation to the kindred organizations to take interest in the special areas connected with their own definite lines of work.

It is quite clear that enough interest exists to warrant a definite appeal to all branches to discuss this matter of Experimentation and Trial Grounds fully at their regular meetings. Suggestions to be asked for—(1). As to the form such work shall take, etc. (2). The possible means of financing such a plan.

One enterprising statement made was to the effect that model farms have been in order of practical politics for some time, therefore why not a model small holding or group of such holdings, a model village in fact. The branch making this statement recommended that plans might be asked for by the esteemed Mr. Adams, the village planning expert for the Federal Government. In buildings on such premises, the necessary verbal instruction should be given for the training of gardeners that is so badly needed, and for the showing of flowers. The practical work would be provided in great variety in such a place.

In view of the facts revealed the committee begs to recommend the formation of a standing committee to consider the situation more fully and to bring the idea of experimental gardens to the forefront of progressive work in the Association.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS.

PROF. R. B. THOMSON, TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

When Miss Yates asked me some time since to open the discussion on Experimental Grounds, she referred to the offer that I had made some time ago to allow the use of the University greenhouses to members of the Association for experimental purposes. Perhaps you have heard it stated that the poor are the most generous givers. Certainly the offer savoured very much of the "sharing our poverty with you." The intention was good, however, and when we do succeed in getting an adequate equipment it will give us the greater pleasure to continue that offer. In this regard you will be pleased to know that a home for Botany stands first on the University's list of new buildings. In these buildings I hope you will find room and a cordial welcome for such meetings as this. The buildings and equipment as proposed will provide for Forestry as well as Botany, and the present intention is that they occupy the northern portion of the block opposite the General Hospital with greenhouses to the south, and gardens in the centre of the block, opening into College Street. Thus outfitted, not only will the teaching of Botany be facilitated, but public outward recognition given the subject. This is good, but it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the situation.

Mr. Groves drew your attention yesterday to the need of facilities for the training of gardeners. This need is one from which no one has suffered more than we. We started a small Botanic garden south of our present building about ten years ago, and succeeded in getting some 3,000 native and exotic species to grow, but this number is but a tithe of those that fell by the way—sacrificed to the hoe of the ignorant workman or to his lack of knowledge of the proper methods of cultivation. We need then just as much as you do trained gardeners. Our young men and women also who come to the University for Botany courses ought to have an opportunity to learn how to grow plants. Any work they do in plant breeding demands this. Our mutual necessity is "*A training ground for Gardeners.*"

This country is woefully lacking in such facilities. Even the Old Country apprentice system is not to any extent in vogue here. Perhaps, it is just as well, since such a system might only delay the day of the definite institution, the school of Gardening, or whatever you may call it, that is bound to come in horticulture as it has in other crafts. Perhaps, some may demur at the sweeping character of my statement with regard to training facilities in this country, and what shall I say to the *possibilities* at Ottawa and to the *reality* at Guelph. I say *possibilities* at Ottawa for the men and the means are there, but alas the constitution of this Dominion of ours, whether for better or for worse, has put the onus of education on the Provincial Governments and does not permit the Dominion a say in the matter. Ottawa is thus out of consideration in any scheme of Education of Gardeners.



A Useful and Ornamental Gateway.

Now what of the Department of Horticulture at O. A. C.? This Department is working under difficulties which no one appreciates more fully than I, except perhaps the members of that staff themselves. They are making praiseworthy and heroic efforts, but the question always comes up:—Why don't we see the results in the trained gardeners they are turning out? Why is it that when the position as gardener is advertised so few men apply, and why is it that of the few that do, nearly all are Old Country trained men?

I shall state plainly what I think is the trouble, and in the candid exchange of views that will follow, I am hopeful that something vital will be disclosed. I naturally agree with the findings of the Educational Committee of the C. H. A. (being privileged to be one of its members), those findings which were put before you so ably yesterday by the Secretary, Mr. Groves. I agree that Horticulture

should be recognized as a craft of itself, apart from Agriculture. I further hold that though Agriculture is the fundamental industry of this country, and as such worthy of your heartiest support, yet Horticulture is the handmaiden of culture and civilization; and must round out not only the life in the home on the farm, but also that in the home of the great urban centres. I am aware that I am not saying anything new to you, yet, perhaps, something new in this new country. Bacon voiced the same idea in the old world long ago. His words are: "God Almighty first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It gives the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks. And a man shall ever see, that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection."

Horticulture, then, which has so much to do with the *home beautiful*, and with the furtherance of civilization, should receive broader recognition than that accorded to it as an adjunct, and perhaps a none too honored one, of an Agricultural College. Since Horticulture pertains to the beautification, I was going to say beatification of the home, why not provide facilities for instruction in this great art in great centres of homes? Why not give a chance of such training to the men, women, and especially the children of the city, as well as to those of the country. That is why Guelph to-day is not fulfilling the needs of modern Horticulture, not because of her staff, and not primarily because of her equipment or lack of equipment, but primarily and fundamentally because she is separated from the great body of those whom she would serve, whose sympathy and co-operation are essential to her success. Nor must I be misunderstood. In saying this I am not speaking against Horticulture for the country, and the beautification of the farm home. Far from it, let "Guelphs" be multiplied throughout the country, and their benign influence recognized, but why on this account deprive the city dweller of the benefit? Why send him away to the country to learn to garden in the city? Why not provide the facilities where many more can partake and enjoy the benefits of them? I noted with pleasure your Secretary's statement in the press last night, that the society was looking for some "Central Experimental Grounds." That word "central" spoke to me of the marshalling of sympathies and of co-operation—features which are imperative to success.

If Toronto were made that "centre" a vital connection could also be established between Horticulture and her basal science Botany in the University, with mutual advantage to both. The University needs a Botanic garden, so that she may have not only the necessary plant materials at hand, but also facilities for carrying on experimental work in plant breeding, plant diseases, plant growth, etc. Would it strike this Association that co-operation with the University might be advantageous? Certainly the University often deplores the distance that separates her from Guelph and would welcome a reunion. Perhaps your aid may be the very factor that is needed to bring about at least a reunion so far as Horticulture is concerned. The war has taught us how closely in many ways, pure science and applied are related, and how dependent one is on the other. May the lesson not be lost in this the reconstruction period.

We have a scheme on foot for the establishment of a garden here, and if it comes out in the discussion to follow that it would be advantageous for the O. H. A. to have its Experimental Grounds in that garden, all I can say is that you will be made very welcome, and given an opportunity to help in the realization of the scheme.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

DR. F. E. BENNETT, of St. Thomas, the Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following resolutions, moved and seconded by members of the Committee, as given respectively:

Moved by H. J. MOORE, Niagara Falls, seconded by W. J. EVANS, Toronto, "Whereas the need of qualified Judges is apparent at Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the Province, and whereas the appointment of expert judges would much to further the cause of horticultural education, be it resolved that this Executive appoint a committee to select such judges to be placed at the service of the various societies to establish and maintain a standard of uniformity which shall be recognized by the Association and to which exhibitors must conform." Carried.



Border with Background of Stately Pines.

Moved by F. E. BENNETT, seconded by JAMES E. BROWN, "That the sum allowed each delegate for expenses incurred attending the Annual Meeting of the American Civic Association be \$50." Carried.

Moved by G. H. M. BAKER, seconded by W. E. SAUNDERS, "That this Convention feels that it would be to the interest of horticulture that a new cover design be prepared for the Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies and that the Minister of Agriculture is hereby requested to carry out this proposition." Carried.

Moved by MR. PEAREN, seconded by W. E. SAUNDERS: "That the opinion of the Convention is that the interest of horticulture would be greatly advantaged by having a set or sets of lantern slides relating to progress in horticulture, and

to that end would request that a sum of money be set aside for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Executive of this Association. Carried.

Moved by D. H. M. BAKER, seconded by J. E. BROWN, "That in view of the increased work of the Horticultural Societies and the ever increasing membership, that this Convention deems it advisable to urge upon the Minister of Agriculture the desirability of having the Legislative Grant increased by \$10,000." Carried.

Moved by W. E. SAUNDERS, seconded by FRANK RODEN, "That this Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association views with apprehension and alarm the annual and persistent destruction of insectivorous and other birds, particularly during the breeding season, by persons who carry guns into the country with no intention of using them in any but an illegal way.

"And that this Convention would and does hereby urge upon the Government of Ontario the advisability of passing legislation at an early date, to prevent all carrying and using of guns upon the highways and by trespassers on private property between the first of April and the first of September, thereby protecting our beautiful and useful insectivorous birds during the breeding season. Such legislation would not interfere with the use of the farmers gun to protect his crop from crows, sparrows and other birds, such as are occasional depredators, but would prevent irresponsible trespassers from roaming over farms and killing any of these volunteers who devote a fourteen hour day to the destruction of the enemies of horticulture and agriculture. And that a fully equipped force of men be appointed for the enforcement of such legislation.

"And further, in view of the fact that immigrants from Central Europe compose a large proportion of the ruthless destroyers of wild life, this Convention would urge that no alien be permitted to own or carry firearms.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to the Premier and to each member of the Cabinet of the Provincial Government." Carried.

Moved by W. E. SAUNDERS, seconded by DR. BENNETT, "That this Convention desires to express its appreciation of the work done by Mr. Jack Miner, at Kingsville, among the Wild Canada Geese and other birds, and to heartily commend and approve of the encouragement and assistance given to him by the Government; and in view of the widespread interest taken in his work and its valuable effect upon the attitude of the citizens of Ontario towards bird life, in this connection would urge the continuance and, if possible, the increase of such aid and recognition as has been given him by the Ontario Government." Carried.

Moved by F. E. BENNETT, seconded by W. E. SAUNDERS, "That the thanks of this Convention be and hereby are tendered to Jack Miner for his kindness in giving such an interesting, instructive and thoughtful address at its evening session." Carried.

Moved by F. E. BENNETT, seconded by JOS. BROWN, "That the formal thanks of this Convention be and hereby are tendered to the Toronto Horticultural Society for their kindness in making it possible for the members to lunch together in social harmony, thereby contributing to the enjoyment of the members as individuals in a marked degree. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to this Society to the persons named and concerned." Carried.

Moved by F. E. BENNETT, seconded by JOS. BROWN, "That the affiliation fee of this Association shall hereafter be \$2 for the first two hundred members or less, and \$1 for each additional one hundred or portion thereof up to one thousand members, as shown by the last Departmental Report." Carried.

Moved by J. M. PEAREN, seconded by W. E. SAUNDERS, "That whereas a well developed horticulture is recognized as essential to the welfare and prosperity of Canadian home life, and whereas, "Horticulture is a definite craft in itself and not a branch or department of Agriculture, and consists of the more intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables and ornamental plants," and whereas there is a great shortage in Canada of trained Horticulturists, and whereas Scientific research in Plant Physiology, Plant Pathology and Entomology is of vital importance to the future development of Horticulture in Canada, and whereas systematic Plant Improvement and Plant Introduction are likewise of fundamental importance to the future of Canadian Horticulture; therefore be it resolved that this committee recommends the establishment of special facilities for the practical and scientific training of men in Horticulture, and further recommends that all Horticultural and kindred organizations in Canada be requested to appoint representatives to a Canadian Council of Horticulture with a view of formulating plans for the adequate development of horticultural interests in Canada as outlined herein." Carried.

Moved by G. H. M. BAKER, seconded by T. D. DOCKRAY, "That this Convention has heard with great regret of the death of our worthy member and ex-director of this Association, the late Walter T. Ross, Picton, who did so much in the field of Horticulture, especially of Tropical Plants, and wish to express their deep sympathy to his family, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the family." Carried.

Moved by J. M. PEAREN, seconded by T. D. DOCKRAY, "That the President and 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents be a special committee having power to name certain standing committees of this Association and appoint the Chairman of same." Carried.

Moved by F. E. BENNETT, seconded by J. M. PEAREN, "That we recommend that the Executive take into consideration the advisability of holding a banquet in lieu of the present evening session of the first day of the Convention, and also recommend that the Executive supply each Society with programmes of the Annual Convention at the same time that the certificates are sent out for the appointment of delegates, and also that each Society be furnished with sufficient programmes for each delegate that they are entitled to send." Carried.

Moved by JAS. WALLACE, seconded by W. E. SAUNDERS, "That this Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association desires to place itself on record as opposed to the freedom given to that imported marauder and destroyer of wild life, the cat, falsely called domestic.

"The majority of these animals in Canada are half or wholly wild, and make their living as much as possible, from our native birds and from that fact, only, have earned the right to speedy extinction.

"To the end that their number be curtailed, this Convention desires to and hereby urges the Provincial Government to pass legislation providing that all owners of cats shall pay an annual tax which shall be somewhat greater than the similar tax on dogs, and that the duty of collecting the tax be placed on the shoulders of some appropriate department in each municipality.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to the Premier and to each member of the Provincial Cabinet of the Government of Ontario." Lost.

In connection with the resolution *re* the slides, Mr. Wilson informed the convention that the Department had arranged for the ones that Miss Yates showed, which Miss Blacklock had kindly painted for the Department.

Mr. Jaffray, of Galt, asked if these would go outside, also if outside societies might send in any pictures. He said they had a wonderfully beautiful cemetery at Galt, which would be an inspiration to other societies in improving their cemetery surroundings.

DR. BENNETT said that was the idea—that members of the Association submit any pictures which seem attractive to them, also he thought each society should have a lantern, one cost about \$40, he thought.

The thanks of the convention were tendered to Sir John Eaton for the beautiful flowers loaned for decorating the hall.

It was moved by Mr. Glassford, seconded by Rev. Dr. Scott: "That we appreciate the work of the Canadian Horticulturist and would recommend that it receive our hearty support." Carried.

H. B. COWAN: I thank you very heartily for that resolution. I am glad to see this Association growing. I think we are ready for a forward movement and I would like to see the same progress in the next ten years as we have had in the last. You passed a resolution to-day favoring an increase in the grant. Why should not this Association as an Association favor a direct grant like the Fruit Growers and the Vegetable Growers have. You have policies before you that you would like to see carried out. Your directors should be able to meet three or four times a year, as often as you see necessary to plan policies and see that they are carried out. That is one of the first steps that I think you have to carry out.

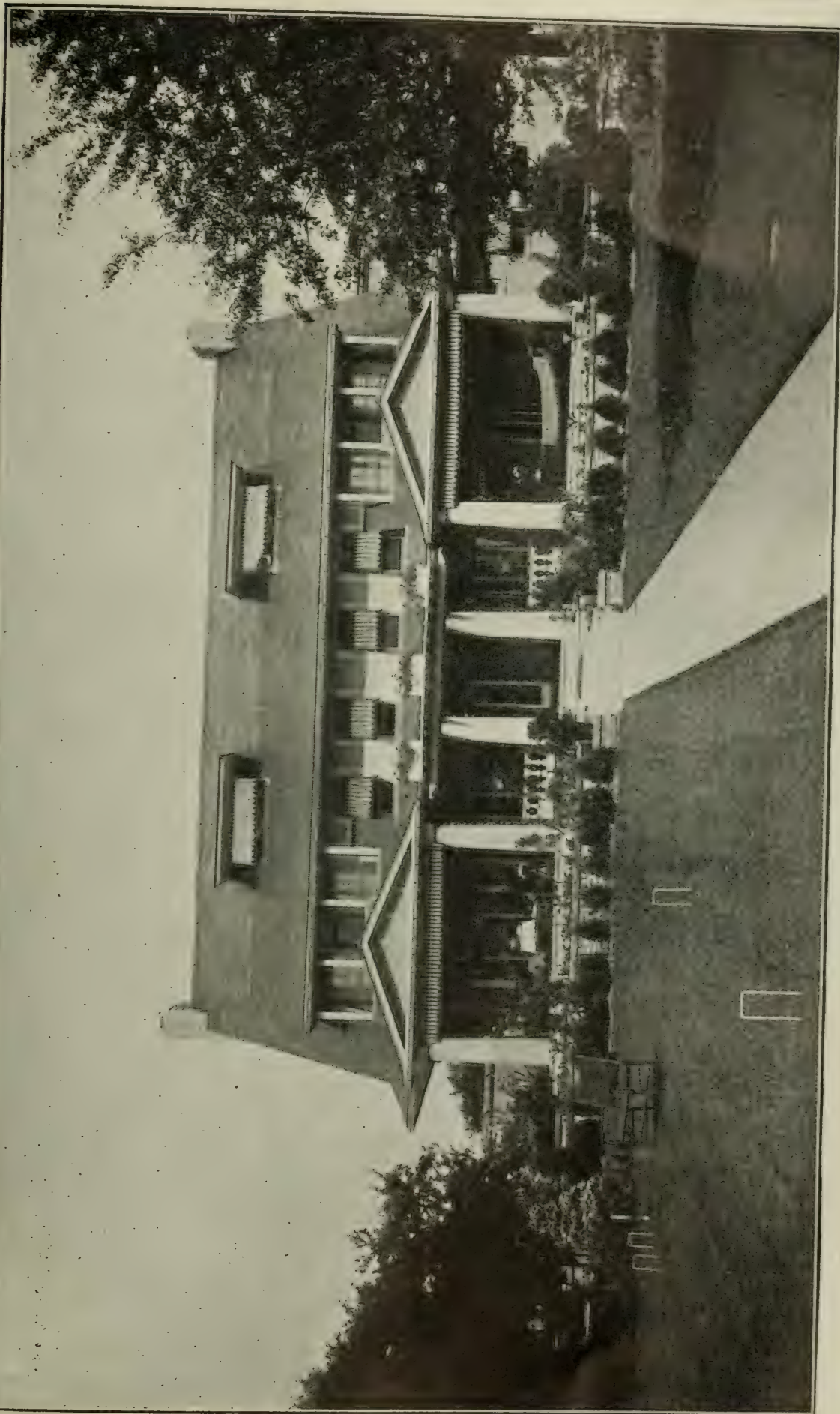
DR. BENNETT commended the splendid work that Miss Wilson, the correspondent for the *Farmers' Advocate* had done for the yearly conventions and the good report which the *Advocate* had always given of the Association's Conventions.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I move that the hearty thanks of this convention be tendered to Miss Wilson, the correspondent for the *Farmers' Advocate*, and that we wish also to thank the *Advocate* for the splendid reports they have given us in the past.

DR. BENNETT seconded, and it was unanimously carried.

MISS WILSON: I am glad if we can help in any way the horticultural interests, and also the work of vegetable growing. I was quite in accord with what Prof. MacLennan said about vegetables.

PROF. CROW: We are all interested very keenly in the development of Horticulture in Canada. I wonder sometimes whether we as members of this Association and as members of the Ontario Horticultural Societies realize our influence. Amateur horticulture is the important end of horticulture. What I mean by that is that without the amateur horticulturist, we should not have the other, and also that when you size it up, the important horticultural interests of amateurs mean just as much, if not more, than other horticultural interests. They may not mean so much in dollars and cents, but Great Britain, to-day would not be where she is without British horticulture. The Englishman, particularly, has given to the world what is recognized the world over as the model of the home, and not the least feature about the Englishman's home is the horticultural end of it—his trees, his shrubs and flowers. We are commencing in Canada to realize something of what home life may mean. We are coming to realize something of the importance of home life and of seeing to it that our home life is



Neatly Kept Lawn.

lived under proper surroundings. I am not ashamed, nor I imagine are you, to stand on a public platform and plead for the cult of beauty. Without it we should be inferior, degraded, and I submit it is only as we cultivate character and love beauty that we develop in our homes the type of individual that we wish to see in our country.

Now with regard to horticulture, it seems to me that the difficulty is this: We take ourselves at a low valuation, and we certainly allow other people to take us at a low valuation. I feel that the things that we stand for are important, but we certainly do allow people to under-estimate those things, and possibly our problem is nothing more or less than the problem of bringing to the attention of the Canadian people at large the importance of horticulture and its significance to the body politic.

I feel that the first thing we should stress is the distinction which I believe exists between horticulture and agriculture. Horticulture, in our organizations, all the way through, academic and legislative, has been considered a part of agriculture. I have been told for example that my work at the college should be to devote myself to those phases of horticulture which are of interest to the farmers of the Province. I have never been able to bring myself to believe that that is my sole duty, because I realize a sense of responsibility to the lovers of the ornamental. This organization itself does not stand for rural horticulture, and I believe this organization has within it the greatest potential for good of any organization we have in Canada. The Horticultural Association is the subject of envy to our neighbors to the south. I have been in close touch with the American Pomological Society, which is the oldest Horticultural Society, and the American Horticultural Society, and I would say to you they hold up the Ontario Horticultural Association as a model. I have heard no less a person than Dr. Bailey hold up to the Pomological Society the Ontario Horticultural Association. They have nothing like the organization of Horticultural interests that we have in this country. We have a working force which ought to mean a great deal.

The things we need in Canadian Horticulture are these: First a Training School in Horticulture. We have nothing in Canada at the present time which is making any real effort in that connection at all. Guelph cannot possibly turn out trained gardeners. We have neither the facilities nor the opportunity. We need a school for the training of gardeners that is recognized by vegetable growers, gardeners, fruit growers and amateur gardeners, such as yourselves. Invariably, it is the thing they speak of in connection with Guelph. We need, of course, an institution which will train men for more advanced work. We need also to take up seriously the matter of developing better varieties, because we are now able to command some of the scientific knowledge, perhaps, made available with regard to the breeding of plants. There is untold wealth to be created by our own hands. Look at the work of H. J. Moore, a pioneer, a man to whom we should all give credit. Those men are the forerunners of numbers of men who will come from the ranks of the amateur. You can not depend upon Government stations to do that sort of work entirely.

Then the next thing we need is to get hold of plant material, whether it is grown in our country or produced from outside. We have at the present time no adequate means for distributing that sort of plant material, and those are the problems which concern us immediately. I am delighted with the spirit of

revived interest which is evidenced in this Association. This Association has before it a wonderful opportunity. You have my very best wishes for success.

DR. BENNETT brought up the matter of the loss by death of the late J. Y. Smiley, who had been a member of the Association. It was moved by him, seconded and carried. "That a resolution of condolence and sympathy be forwarded by the secretary to the late Mr. Smiley's family."

BEST CLASS OF PREMIUMS AND WHERE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. F. E. BENNETT, ST. THOMAS.

It affords me great pleasure to speak upon the subject of premiums or options for members of Horticultural Societies for upon this feature of the Society's work depends much of their success or failure, not that the ideal member seeks to get two dollars worth for his one dollar membership fee, but the fact that each member receives nursery stock means that much more additional planting in his or her municipality. Therefore in selecting premiums encourage the more permanent plantings such as shrubbery, roses, vines, perennials and hardy bulbs. Shrubby and vines probably come first in point of hardiness and require the least attention. Some of the well-known shrubs to select are the *Spiræa*, *Weigelia*, *Hydrangea*, *Japan Barberry*, *Viburnums*, *Lonicera*, etc., some doing the double duty of producing bloom and later berries, the latter providing food during the winter for our native birds, but there is no reason why the rarer shrubs and ornamentals and the newer varieties of the shrubs just mentioned a moment ago should not be offered as premiums. It might be interesting to mention a part of the list selected for the members of the St. Thomas Society for 1920. The old fashioned lilac heads the list, but with new names, the latter creations, such as *Hugo Koster*, *Ludwig Spaeth*, *President Grevy*, *Congo*, *Michael Buchner*, *Marie Legraye*, *Madam Lemoine*, and *Rothomagensis* giving us a wide range of color and with different shaped trusses. In flowering Dogwood, *Cornus Sanguinea* *Amea Elegans*, *Marginata*, and *Spathi*; In *Philadelphus* (mock orange) *Grandiflora*, *Mt. Blanc*, *Coronarius Flora Pleno* and *Coronarius Aurea*: *Rhus* or *Purple Fringe*; *Spiræa A Waterer*, *Prunifolia* and *Von Houttei*; *Tamarix*, *Viburnum Carlesi* and *Rhytidophyllum*, the latter being an evergreen variety, and the *Altheas* which are fairly hardy with light protection in Southern Ontario. We also included a short list of Conifers, which brighten up the landscape and add color in winter. *Abies Concolor*, *Juniper Virginiana Glauca* and *Pfitjeriana*, *Koster's Blue Spruce*, *Taxus Cuspidata* and *Brevifolia*. Among the less hardy varieties, some of which are very decorative are the *Magnolias*, *Aucuba Japonicas* (Gold Dust trees) which require housing in winter, *Acer* the *Jap Maples* with their blood red foliage, *Buddeya Magnifica* or *Butterfly bush*, *Kalmia* (the mountain Laurel) the *Boxwoods* as *pyramidals* or *globe shaped*, and *Bay trees*; but I must not leave out the beautiful flowering crabs and thorns, *Crataegus*, *Wm. Paul*, *Bethel's Flowering Crab* and *Malus Parkmanii* and *Scheideceri*.

In climbing vines, the *Boston Ivy*, *Dutchman's Pipe*, the hardy *Clematis Paniculata* and the less hardy but more showy *Jackmanii* (Purple), *Ville de Lyon* (carmine) *Lazenstern*, *Skyblue*, and *Madam Le Coultre*, *White*, and lastly the *Euonymus Radicans* and *Evergreen Climber*. In roses the *Rugosa Conrad Meyer*

and Rosa Hansa are especially hardy, flowering profusely, are mildew proof and particularly adapted for specimens. For bedding purposes the Polyanthus or Baby Ramblers are splendid, flowering continuously throughout the season and are not subject to the ills of the Hybrid Teas, Jessie, Ellen Poulson, Anna Teschendorff and Fred J. Grootendorst being the leaders. In climbers, Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Ramblers and Tauschendon are well known. Next in hardiness I would place the Hybrid Perpetuals and lastly, the Hybrid Teas. I will not attempt to enumerate the varieties as that would consume a whole evening's time. There is one warning note to sound in connection with roses as premiums, and that is their proper care. Many are susceptible to mildew, or to black spot and all to insects. All require great care in cultivation, in fertilizing, in watering and in spraying if results are wanted, otherwise failure will result, causing dampened enthusiasm on the part of many members. Perennials are again becoming popular. They are ideal gifts for when once planted they are permanent. This, to a certain



Bungalow on the Mississauga Road.

extent, is not exactly true for they require to be dug up at periods and subdivided and replanted. With care in selection a premium can be selected that would give continuity of bloom throughout the season. A great many of the Perennials offered by Societies could be grown locally from seed or bought as small plants and developed in a trial ground owned by the Society or arrangements could be made with a gardener to grow them on a percentage basis. By this method they can be dug fresh and sent out the same day without danger of loss from drying out. Pæonies make a very desirable option, withstand frost, require little care in boxing and can stand a long journey with apparently little evil results.

The hardy bulbs deserve a place on any good option list. Our Society has for years specialized in Tulips and other fall bulbs, the Tulip being our city flower, some 150 varieties being listed. The spring flowering bulbs are so welcome, forming a connecting link between the winter and early spring planted, as they are

groups amongst the shrubbery or in beds by themselves. Bulbs are easily handled, easily planted and require practically no attention, and with shipping conditions getting back to normal the great drawback is practically eliminated. No special quarters are required for their housing. The same can be said of gladioli, which also make ideal premiums for shipping and handling. As a cut flower it is ideal, especially for its lasting qualities, and looks fine when planted in clumps in shrubbery. Our Society has made a reputation of late in its range of varieties of this popular flower, winning the silver and bronze medals (non professional) at the 1919 Annual Exhibit of the American Gladiolus Association held at Detroit. This year we are listing some 200 kinds, the majority being Cunderd's own creations, Dieners, Mrs. Austin, Dr. Hoig's, Groffs and Holland Rock.

In all the options, our members are allowed to select to the value of \$1 and any additional stock wanted can be secured at prices quoted.

You will notice that I referred to the easy handling of bulbs which make them ideal in that respect, but on the other hand, this is offset by their short blooming and foliage season, and having to be stored either in summer or winter. Shrubby lines and roses, on the other hand, are permanently planted, but the difficulties of transportation and handling is an important problem, many shipments being destroyed or badly damaged, through delays by strikes, customs' red tape, or fumigation,—the latter two delays pertaining to foreign shipments only. Then upon opening a consignment it is absolutely necessary to have proper facilities for storing to prevent the roots drying up. A shed with bins of mossing up is required, or land in which they can be trenched. Unless a Society has the proper place to store them it is better to eliminate them as options or buy them all ready done up in individual options and properly mossed ready to deliver. This latter course is not only costly but rather unworkable.

There are, however, more troubles than storing and shipping and that is where to buy and buy right. To me this is the greatest problem, and especially to the smaller Societies, and then again the constant change of officers from year to year with an uncertainty about the number of members. No Society organizing in January can go into the open market and buy any kind of decent selection for spring delivery except through a public or local agent who has to have his profit. The more hands it passes through the higher the price. Let me instance the case of our own Society. In the latter part of last June I placed an order with a Boskoop firm's traveller for some 3,600 roses and 2,500 shrubs. This was the last order for spring 1920 delivery that he would take and guarantee buyer's selection. Then the same condition exists in Gladioli. I found many U.S. firms with S.R.O. signs out away back in late October. I refer particularly to the newer creations. Some firms are even refusing spring orders in many lines. Perennials and fall bulbs are seemingly easily procured at any time.

Now comes the question where to buy to advantage. As I mentioned before, the small societies are handicapped. They should buy a fairly wide range of offerings, which necessitates buying in small quantities at a disadvantageous price, an order which very few growers will bother with, consequently I think I am safe in saying that very few Societies get really wholesale rates. This is unfortunate. I know for a fact that many Ontario nursery men refuse to quote except at almost retail prices to Horticultural Societies, but give very special rates to agents and small dealers. This is unfortunate and, in our case, has forced us to go overseas or to the United States. It seems to me an opportune time for the Ontario

Societies to advocate a central buying agency where nursery stocks could be bought in a large way at favorable prices and thus give the benefit of the middlemen's profit directly to our members, and thus more than ever popularize the movement. The Programme Committee have asked me "where to buy." That's a big subject, but I will answer it in a general way. Around Boskoop, Holland, seems to centre the shrubbery growing, though France produced vast quantities of lining out stock. Holland seems to have the bulk of the fall bulbs too, this industry being centred around Haarlem. Gladioli growing is rapidly developing in the United States, especially in Michigan where Holland firms are locating due to the plant embargo, but prices at present are very high owing to scarcity of stock.

There is a great field in Canada for the development of the nursery industry, especially in Southern Ontario, between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, and I



Street Corner in Wallaceburg.

hope the day is not far off when nursery stock labelled "Grown in Canada" will be offered to our organizations at prices as low as foreign quotations. There are many points in this address that have been overlooked for lack of time, but I hope for a full discussion with its accompanying benefits.

H. A. MIDDLETON: We are very grateful to the Doctor for his very helpful paper. I know the same difficulty exists with many of your Societies as with our own. The usual dealer is ready enough to take our money but he does not care much what he gives us. We tried our local florist to sell us asters this year, and our members all reported the worst asters they ever had. We have in our community a species of retired farmers who are out for all they can get. Now the doctor said that in this list given out this spring that they can make a selection to the extent of \$1. Why, we would not have anything left for the fall. Does the doctor mean to say that that dollar allows them both a spring and fall selection.

We have a young Society in our neighborhood, at Fenelon Falls, which I am pleased to say is growing with leaps and bounds.

I would ask him to explain to us how he can give \$1 worth in the spring to a member who pays \$1 for his membership, when he expects something in the fall as well.

DR. BENNETT: If we make delivery in the spring that means one at cost. If we have another to make in the fall, we divide the premium, and they do not get much of anything. They must state their option, and if they do not they get the spring stuff and we get rid of it. We did not have 100 fall options this year, and we know how to order accordingly. If they did not like it, it was their fault, they sent in their request. Anything they want in the fall in bulbs, etc., they usually buy outright.

DR. SCOTT: Where do you get your Spiræas for St. Thomas?

DR. BENNETT: What we have to date we had to get in Holland. We have special wholesale arrangements with a firm and unfortunately they will not extend them.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

JOHN G. McDONALD, AURORA.

It is a recognized principle that we learn to do by doing. So in school gardening nothing will awaken an interest in this subject so much as getting to work at it. The teacher who is interested in this subject and awakens an interest in his pupils has opened a large field for experiment. It is a centre from which we can get in contact with otherwise unapproachable pupils. The teacher dressed in old clothes with hoe or spade in hand appears in a different role. He is more on a level with his pupils and together they investigate the hidden mysteries of nature. The subject also suggests problems, in practical arithmetic and composition. To illustrate, the pupil measures his plot, estimates the amount of seed required and after harvesting, reckons the gain on a hundred acre farm at the same rate. Problems in per cent. may also be obtained in the same way. Compositions may be written on different phases of the school garden work.

I believe the best way I can approach this subject is to tell you what we in Aurora have done along this line. The Aurora Horticultural Society became much interested in this subject from the first and put great stress on the work. The first year we interested the pupils in home gardens and had a fair in the fall. We found that this plan was not altogether satisfactory, owing to the fact that some pupils worked under the disadvantage of poorly fertilized plots. Last year we procured a section of ground suitable for the work and divided it into seventy-two plots. This plan was quite successful. We procured seed for the pupils and grew our own tomato plants in window boxes in the school room. This was a practical lesson on plant growing. The plants developed well, and each pupil got six for his plot. The pupils were taught the proper method of staking the plants, and a good opportunity of seeing the benefits of staking was given, for some of the pupils neglected doing this. The plots contained onions, beets, carrots, arsnips, potatoes, and tomatoes, with a row for flowers. The results I may say were altogether satisfactory. It wakened a real community interest in our town

and many citizens found it a pleasure to walk around and visit the school gardens. In the fall we had a fair at which the product from the plots was on exhibition. Special prizes were also given for aeroplanes, bird houses, kites, and home baking. To add still more interest, the afternoon of the fair we had a field day of sports for the pupils to which citizens received a general invitation and manifested their interest by attending in large numbers.

The success of the work is due largely to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted materially in the organization and labor connected with it. Let us aim to have a school garden in every town and village and thereby train our pupils to see that there is nothing mean or low in tilling the soil, and by so doing we will provide for the future men and women of Ontario a real recreation which will better fit them to face the problems of life from day to day.

Moved by W. E. GROVES, seconded by A. GILCHRIST, "That this Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association puts itself on record as favoring co-operation with the University of Toronto in the effort to secure a Botanic Garden in the city of Toronto, where experimental grounds would be available; and to this end instructs its President to name a committee to co-operate with the University Committee, having the matter in charge." Carried.

After the singing of the National Anthem the delegates repaired to Sir Edmund Osler's to see his greenhouses.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1918-20.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1919, on which grant for 1920 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1918	1919	1918	1919	1920
	\$ c.			\$	\$	\$
Acton	246 79	120	108	75	76	76
Agincourt	138 00	56	83	56	40	47
Alvinston	95 75	63	90	49	55	41
Amherstburg	310 05	51	113	124	95	90
Aurora (organized in 1919)	346 78	82	107	.....	75	95
Aylmer	737 49	99	119	125	151	178
Barrie	376 74	112	175	151	120	119
Bellefleur	205 65	111	114	80	89	69
Blenheim & Harwich	466 96	99	107	139	87	120
Borthwell (organized in 1919)	95 81	63	63	.....	63	34
Bowmanville	138 75	67	68	70	54	44
Brampton	269 53	154	134	180	125	87
Brantford	1,696 58	345	1,012	545	294	594
Brossards	193 31	87	87	80	66	59
Charleton Place	488 36	165	148	176	146	135
Chatham	4,598 18	518	767	800	800	800
Chesterville	204 88	90	96	.....	75	65
Clifford	845 52	141	164	229	236	212
Clinton	754 14	236	325	192	176	233
Cobourg	120 80	60	77	49	40	43
Cundas	286 09	112	108	171	111	84
Durham	168 62	51	66	50	46	49
Dutton and Dunwich	414 64	85	123	75	112	112
Elmira	193 00	69	77	74	68	57
Elora & Salem	434 56	92	96	123	106	111
Essex	344 73	121	90	99	154	91
Enelon Falls (organized in 1919) ..	109 08	102	102	.....	75	46
Ergus	159 10	85	92	75	62	54
Fort William	427 37	139	235	142	112	145
Galt	531 17	231	334	263	235	190
Goderich	285 21	129	127	115	107	88
Grimsbay	140 56	75	72	47	54	46
Huelph	2,075 10	490	1,096	378	517	692
Haleybury	281 68	100	101	141	111	81
Hamilton	1,525 49	608	842	456	450	515
Hanover	718 62	201	287	221	136	216
Hespeler	364 01	120	132	78	121	106
High Park	711 22	280	346	114	227	230
Hillsburg	296 88	50	67	104	21	75
Hagersoll	1,594 77	169	177	259	366	364
Huron (organized in 1919)	234 00	101	106	.....	75	72
Hingsville	792 26	103	119	151	198	189
Hitchener	1,097 72	392	349	324	378	326
Hindsay	1,461 57	284	238	200	270	353
Histowel	300 29	65	65	69	47	76
London	2,622 16	1,100	1,604	436	761	800
Linton	214 25	88	121	81	62	72
Litchell	136 51	123	88	106	101	49
Morrisburg	983 34	88	191	75	108	245
Napanee	150 30	63	63	60	51	45
Newcastle	165 67	78	79	47	72	52
New Hamburg (organized in 1919) ..	120 89	54	54	.....	54	37
New Toronto	534 57	92	101	.....	75	133
Niagara Falls	1,368 02	234	708	75	149	453
Norangeville	398 93	139	67	131	149	96
Norfolk	257 15	102	118	88	76	80
Norwich	253 55	99	132	100	75	83
Ottawa	3,058 72	1,300	1,523	800	800	800
Owen Sound	720 77	171	237	192	197	205
Paris	759 49	304	323	283	284	23
Perth	506 18	176	227	196	153	15 ³ ₉

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1918-20.—Continued.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1919, on which grant for 1920 is based	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1918	1919	1918	1919	1920
	\$ c.			\$	\$	\$
Peterborough	607 20	268	340	265	212	207
Picton.....	161 62	86	60	78	75	47
Port Credit.	141 38	70	54	60	58	41
Port Dover	376 81	93	106	107	104	101
Port Hope	221 25	92	90	93	60	67
Prescott (organized in 1919).....	321 21	167	167	.....	75	105
Richmond Hill	112 63	63	50	76	56	36
Russell.....	84 11	70	70	.....	75	33
St. Catharines.....	2,401 55	828	862	800	800	697
St. Thomas.....	10,880 01	964	2,006	800	800	800
Sandwich	No Returns	186	.....	415	338	.....
Seaforth.....	583 87	156	169	234	156	160
Smith's Falls	343 75	60	52	123	115	82
S. Norwich Township.....	159 59	51	102	51	38	56
Stirling	176 78	75	102	60	51	60
Stratford	1,747 72	516	802	609	420	551
Strathroy	427 10	321	300	198	209	160
Thornhill	270 40	50	50	115	126	66
Tillsonburg	79 88	64	64	234	138	31
Toronto.....	3,532 21	557	621	700	575	700
Walkerton.....	192 28	.....	160	.....	.....	78
Walkerville	638 40	172	156	204	161	168
Wallaceburg.....	1,429 68	150	263	130	292	352
Waterloo	313 39	89	101	81	90	87
Welland	113 06	102	107	75	96	48
Westboro	401 48	127	214	83	101	133
Weston.....	1,666 42	545	1,741	164	342	768
Wheatley	372 41	83	56	75	89	88
Whitby.....	123 78	79	65	74	60	40
Warton.....	No Returns	66	.....	.....	66	.....
Winchester.....	473 21	219	213	159	192	148
Windsor.....	1,769 99	460	562	636	524	496
Woodstock.....	635 51	207	232	248	182	187
Totals.....	70,286 99	18,220	24,877	16,466	16,865	17,644

TUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1919.

Societies.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Members' fees.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ton	76	5	108	.....	192	.....	179	36	15	247
inecourt	40	.....	83	.....	126	.....	*4 } 112	10	.....	138
vinston	55	.....	90	.....	164	.....	93	.....	.....	96
hnerstburg	95	85	113	.....	315	.....	132	.....	25	310
rora	75	91	107	.....	352	139	15	9	.....	347
lmer	151	.....	115	.....	695	2	620	2	54	737
rrie	120	.....	175	.....	526	.....	274	.....	50	376
lleville	89	.....	114	.....	206	.....	148	8	25	205
enheim & Harwich	87	35	43	.....	345	.....	*24 } 400	14	.....	467
thwell	63	25	63	.....	209	.....	82	.....	.....	96
wmanville	54	.....	68	.....	135	.....	108	.....	10	139
ampton	125	.....	134	.....	259	56	152	53	.....	269
antford	294	250	1,012	.....	1,708	.....	*66 } 1,168	4	300	1,697
ussels	66	.....	87	.....	154	2	153	8	10	193
rleton Place	146	100	148	64	502	76	249	6	100	488
atham	800	1,000	667	.....	5,181	.....	4,305	27	50	4,598
esterville	75	.....	96	.....	219	.....	187	.....	18	222
fford	236	32	113	180	855	362	75	.....	30	845
iton	176	125	325	.....	711	.....	380	2	15	754
bourg	40	.....	77	.....	117	.....	77	31	.....	121
ndas	111	.....	108	.....	331	.....	*15 } 198	.....	25	286
rham	46	.....	66	.....	165	.....	122	.....	30	168
utton and Dunwich.	112	71	123	.....	526	7	348	12	30	414
mira	68	55	77	19	234	43	*4 } 72	17	10	193
ora and Salem....	106	25	78	23	421	80	231	.....	15	435
sex	154	125	90	.....	397	.....	233	32	60	345
nelon Falls	75	.....	102	.....	180	20	27	37	.....	109
rgus	62	7	92	20	183	73	*10 } 25	.....	15	159
rt William	112	23	212	.....	50	113	165	16	.....	427
lt	235	110	334	.....	776	.....	320	10	100	531
derich	107	20	127	.....	292	.....	218	13	20	285
imsby	54	24	80	.....	158	38	55	33	.....	141
elph	517	300	1,096	.....	2,056	.....	*114 } 1,175	138	.....	2,075
ileybury	111	25	69	58	281	23	.....	.....	50	282
ilton	450	82	801	24	1,510	144	646	49	163	1,525
nover	136	31	287	.....	579	.....	574	11	20	718
speler	121	25	132	.....	323	.....	273	53	12	364
gh Park	227	78	346	.....	696	112	*35 } 250	50	34	711
llsbury	21	.....	67	90	226	144	34	.....	15	297
gersoll	366	.....	179	.....	1,581	.....	1,161	.....	100	1,595
quois	75	6	106	55	298	33	159	6	.....	234
ngsville	198	252	119	200	1,185	.....	429	.....	20	792
tchener	378	210	349	118	1,106	347	*12 } 425	6	100	1,098
adsay	270	630	238	.....	1,527	.....	1,296	110	40	1,462
stowel	47	.....	65	.....	264	.....	269	.....	.....	305
ndon	761	7	1,604	.....	2,638	.....	1,074	636	150	2,622
lton	62	.....	121	.....	207	.....	*59 } 122	.....	15	214
tchell	101	.....	88	.....	192	.....	76	10	25	137

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN 1919.—Continued.

Societies.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Members' fees.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Morrisburg.....	108	16	191	.....	962	40	*8 441	3	20	983
Napanee.....	51	100	62	.....	232	.....	112	.....	25	150
Newcastle.....	72	2	79	.....	210	.....	125	2	.....	166
New Hamburg.....	54	75	54	20	171	36	52	1	.....	121
New Toronto.....	75	221	101	56	602	178	*15 123	29	25	534
Niagara Falls.....	149	577	709	.....	1,436	.....	899	232	.....	1,368
Orangeville.....	149	50	67	.....	413	.....	353	.....	15	398
Orillia.....	76	.....	118	.....	220	.....	166	4	25	257
Oshawa.....	75	.....	132	.....	210	.....	189	.....	20	254
Ottawa.....	800	587	1,523	.....	3,048	314	*185 1,588	.....	175	3,059
Owen Sound.....	197	39	210	.....	755	209	378	10	30	721
Paris.....	284	100	304	4	1,024	86	592	2	.....	759
Perth.....	153	43	227	.....	459	.....	285	90	25	506
Peterborough.....	212	4	328	.....	709	11	*37 325	.....	50	607
Pictou.....	75	.....	60	.....	167	.....	115	.....	20	162
Port Credit.....	58	9	54	.....	129	87	.....	16	.....	141
Port Dover.....	104	30	106	33	381	81	6	46	50	377
Port Hope.....	60	.....	90	.....	150	.....	207	.....	10	221
Richmond Hill.....	56	13	59	.....	128	89	*7 1	3	.....	112
Russell.....	70	.....	70	.....	142	.....	71	.....	.....	84
St. Catharines.....	800	433	862	114	2,399	308	844	10	310	2,402
St. Thomas.....	800	2,422	2,006	.....	972	.....	5,609	248	1,750	10,880
Sandwich.....	No Returns			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaforth.....	156	.....	169	.....	472	.....	415	5	35	584
Smith's Falls.....	115	200	52	.....	367	26	279	2	.....	343
South Norwich Tp..	38	.....	102	.....	163	.....	133	14	.....	160
Stirling.....	51	.....	102	.....	156	2	130	39	.....	177
Stratford.....	420	66	802	.....	1,492	167	*15 1,120	82	58	1,748
Strathroy.....	209	.....	300	.....	509	38	338	17	25	427
Thornhill.....	126	32	50	64	290	71	76	4	.....	270
Tillsonburg.....	138	.....	64	.....	205	25	10	20	25	80
Toronto.....	575	235	621	.....	3,498	598	*55 1,910	135	60	3,532
Walkerton.....	.....	2	160	91	254	.....	*12 106	6	.....	192
Walkerville.....	161	.....	156	.....	439	.....	378	.....	75	638
Wallaceburg.....	292	675	263	.....	1,488	.....	.....	1,041	291	1,429
Waterloo.....	90	75	101	35	313	99	74	25	40	313
Welland.....	96	.....	107	.....	211	.....	61	.....	.....	113
Westboro.....	101	24	194	.....	319	124	163	8	.....	401
Weston.....	342	86	1,738	.....	2,196	188	488	.....	15	1,666
Wheatley.....	89	60	56	.....	333	.....	365	.....	.....	372
Whitby.....	60	.....	65	.....	126	5	70	24	.....	124
Warton.....	No Returns			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester.....	192	100	213	.....	542	16	278	.....	35	473
Windsor.....	524	377	562	.....	1,655	.....	1,319	.....	150	1,770
Woodstock.....	182	150	232	.....	632	45	335	6	50	636
Totals.....	16,381	10,657	24,350	1,268	61,952	4,657	40,092	3,573	5,160	69,974

* For lawns and gardens.

SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies.	Secretaries.	Societies.	Secretaries.
ton	R. M. McDonald.	Napanee	W. S. Herrington.
incourt	Mrs. M. B. Quantz.	Newcastle	Mrs. J. Matchett.
vinston	C. Dyer,	New Hamburg	J. H. Doyle.
herstburg	Rev. L. W. Reid.	New Toronto	C. W. Longley.
rrora	Chas. Bilbrough.	Niagara Falls	G. L. Sherlock.
lmer	A. A. Learn.	Orangeville	Miss Ruby I. Allen.
r	J. G. Fair.	Orillia	Geo. J. Overend.
rie	T. T. Young.	Oshawa	Mrs. E. J. Jacobi.
lleville	Mrs. Lilian Walker.	Ottawa	H. W. Cooper, City Hall.
enheim & Harwich	O. F. Anderson.	Owen Sound	Miss J. S. Maughan.
thwell	Rev. J. Kinner.	Palmerston	Reube Horning.
wmmanville	Mrs. E. V. Scobell.	Paris	O. R. Whitby.
ampton	Geo. Brown.	Perth	B. S. W. Buffam.
antford	Jas. S. Rowe.	Peterborough	J. H. Callander.
ight	Geo. J. Robinson.	Picton	Miss G. Hazzard.
ussels	B. S. Scott.	Port Credit	A. W. Briggs.
rlington	Miss Townsend.	Port Dover	W. L. Sovereign.
rleton Place	J. R. McDiarmid.	Port Hope	W. D. Stephens.
atham	Jas. Innes.	Port Stanley	A. J. Nicholas.
esley	Miss J. E. Beattie.	Prescott	J. H. Doyle.
esterville	Miss Helen Moad.	Richmond Hill	Miss Mary Trench.
fford	Jno. R. Scott.	Riverdale	Jas. Milne, 85 Ferrier Ave., Toronto.
nton	H. R. Sharp.	Ridgetown	Harry Campbell.
bourg	W. H. Floyd.	Rodney	Miss Margt. Bisnett.
lhi	C. M. Banister.	Rockwood	S. Oldham.
esden	R. Brandon.	Russell	Miss S. L. A. Lowrie.
ndas	Jas. A. Kyle.	St. Catharines	Mrs. A. N. Lindsay.
raham	C. Elvidge.	St. Thomas	R. W. Johnson.
utton & Dunwich.	W. H. Cape.	Sandwich	A. R. Marentette.
mira	Louis Koerber.	Sarnia	Geo. Weniver.
ora & Salem	W. O. Mendell.	Seaforth	A. D. Sutherland.
sex	Rev. H. Millar.	Smith's Falls	J. F. Smith.
nelon Falls	G. A. Robson.	Southampton	Wm. Jas. Ferguson.
rgus	John Brownridge.	South Norwich Tp..	Miss Ivy E. Pennington, Otterville.
rt William	A. Caskey.	Stirling	J. S. Morton.
lt	Arthur McBean.	Stratford	John Elborn.
nanoque	T. C. Smith.	Strathroy	Chas. Beckett.
orgetown	H. R. Minns.	Thornhill	Miss M. Simpson.
derich	W. Lane.	Tilbury	Jas. Foster.
imsby	W. B. Calder.	Tillsonburg	H. Fairs.
elph	J. E. Carter.	Toronto	O. St. George Freer, 136 Arlington Ave.
ileybury	Jas. N. White.	Trenton	J. F. Cox.
ilton	Mrs. R. B. M. Potts, 16 Bruce St.	Walkerton	Mrs. E. Truax.
novor	D. Luesing.	Walkerville	D. C. Bawtinheimer.
stings	J. M. Thomson.	Wallaceburg	Wm. Heap.
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gh Park	H. P. Howard.	Waterloo	J. Uffelmann.
llsburg	Miss E. McKinnon.	Welland	A. Many.
gersoll	A. Rogerson.	Warton	Robt. Miller.
quois	C. K. O. Cameron.	Westboro	Miss R. B. Davidson.
emptville	W. M. Croskery.	West Lorne	Mrs. E. Lemon.
ngston	A. W. McLean.	Weston	Thos. Harrison.
ngsville	J. E. Brown.	Wheatley	Mrs. R. W. Leader.
atchener	H. R. Wood.	Whitby	Wesley Augustus.
amington	W. Smith.	Warton	Robt. Miller.
ndsay	T. A. Power.	Winchester	E. N. Elliott.
stowel	Thos. Male.	Windsor	H. J. McKay.
ndon	Edward Wyatt.	Woodstock	W. L. MacKay.
arkham	D. P. Platt.		
dland	R. S. McLaughlin.		
lton	R. L. Hemstreet.		
atchell	A. J. Blowes.		
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